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REAGAN STAND ON SDI 'JEOPARDIZES' ARMS CONTROL

LD062149 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 6 TASS -- In an interview to correspondents of the biggest Western news agencies, U.S. President Ronald Reagan confirmed the administration's adherence to the programme of "star wars" despite the fact that this stand of the USA jeopardizes the existing arms control agreements and the possibility of reaching new agreements with the Soviet Union. When the United States has the "defensive system", which is how they in Washington, contrary to logic and facts, prefer to describe the deployment of strike arms system in space, "we would go ahead" with its deployment without waiting for the elimination of offensive nuclear arms, Ronald Reagan said.

REAGAN INTERVIEW REVEALS TRUE PROPOSE OF SDI

LD061408 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Commentary by Vladimir Posner]

[Text] During his interview with four Soviet journalists, President Reagan caused many eyebrows to lift when explaining different aspects of American policy. One such case concerns his reasoning for the need for SDI, even if nuclear weapons are to be scrapped. Space strike weapons are needed, he said, to protect against the appearance of some kind of a madman. Vladimir Posner comments.

Well, it certainly is nice to know -- finally, and after all these months of talk -- what is the real purpose of SDI. It is not to protect the United States from the Soviet evil empire; and as we Russians say, that news is butter on my heart. I mean, it really is gratifying when you're publicly allowed out of the dog house with kind words to the effect that it's not your bite we're worried about.

Nor is SDI perceived as a shield affording protection for the side that delivers the crippling first strike. And that is good news. What the SDI proponents had, and have, in mind, what really worries them, what furnished the ultimate argument for the President's famous "star wars" speech of March 1983, was and is concern about some madman getting hold of a nuclear weapon. That is what the United States has already allowed it $30 billion for. That is what the United States proposes to spend several hundred billion more on and invite the Soviet Union along with a lot of other countries to match those expenses. All this to thwart some hypothetical madman in the hypothetical future?

The President alluded to the war time years when our two countries were allies fighting a madman, meaning Hitler. To which, I would say this. Without some very substantial support from the West, Hitler could a) never have come to power and b) could not have begun the war. Had the West heeded the Soviet Union's repeated calls to form an anti-Nazi coalition, Hitler could simply not have happened.

The same reasoning applies today. Cooperation between the West and the socialist countries, between the United States and the Soviet Union first and foremost, is a far more effective shield against a possible madman than SDI. And a far less expensive one at that.

The President also alluded to the post World War I Geneva Convention on the banning of poison gases. They were banned, he said, but we all kept our gas masks nevertheless. SDI would be a gas mask against the nuclear weapons of a madman. Would it? The only reason gases were not used by Hitler in World War II was the fear of retaliation.

Gas masks had nothing to do with it, not to mention the fact that the newer gases even than killed and paralyzed through contact with the skin and could not be stopped by gas masks. Similarly SDI would be a very ineffective gas mask against a madman who decided to sneak a nuclear bomb into the United States in a valise, or shoot it in in any other way, from a boat in U.S. territorial waters, for example.

No, nice as it sounds, I'm afraid President Reagan's rationale for developing SDI is -- shall we say -- not overly convincing. If the United States Administration indeed shares our desire for doing away with nuclear weapons, then it makes no sense to spend mind-boggling sums on something that is supposed to make nuclear weapons obsolete. Just agree to get rid of them on the basis of a step-by-step, mutually verifiable process. But if that is really not the aim at all, then the reality of humankind having a long and happy future on planet earth is even more hypothetical than the emergence of a madman whose spectre has now been named as the raison d'etre of SDI.

WEINBERGER CLARIFIES U.S. STAND ON NUCLEAR ARMS

PM061527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Bandura "Rejoinder" under the "Themes of the Day" rubric: "Weinberger's Personal Enemy"]

[Text] In an interview in the French weekly L'EXPRESS the U.S. secretary of defense confirmed: "There can be no question" of abandonment of the "star wars" program by the United States. To justify this rigid stance, the "external enemy" was cited as usual: If the Russians develop [razrabotayut] space weapons first, "an extremely dangerous situation will take shape in the world."

Judging from the text of the interview, however, C. Weinberger's real enemy is not the "Russians," but his own tongue. Because in attributing insidious intentions to the Soviet Union, the Pentagon chief has in fact revealed Washington's true aims connected with the "star wars" program.

On his own admission the development [razrabotka] and launching into near-earth orbit of space strike weapons are designed to "nullify the deterrent nuclear facilities" of a potential enemy. If this task succeeds, the defense secretary stresses, "nothing can prevent the delivery of a first nuclear strike" against an enemy. Those premises lead logically to Weinberger's conclusion: "It is vitally important that we develop [razrabotali] such systems (of space strike armaments -- Yu. B.) first."

Verily, "my tongue is my own enemy." These revelations also make clear yet again the reasons why Washington is in such haste in the arms race for "star wars" and why it refuses to assume a commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons.

Citing "those perfidious Russians" changes nothing. In the first place, because the Soviet Union not only has no intention of being first in the space arms race, but also proposes preventing that race altogether before it is too late. And in the second place, because it assumed a commitment long ago not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and so does not need space arms intended, as the Pentagon chief himself acknowledges, for delivering a "successful first strike."

## U.S. RESPONSE TO SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS VIEWED

PM051031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Soldatenko article: "'Star Wars' Versus 'Star Peace'"]

[Text] Since 1947 the cover of the U.S. journal BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS has regularly featured a symbolic "nuclear age clock." Its hands show how close mankind is to "midnight" -- the nuclear threat hanging over the planet -- depending on the "warming" or "cooling" of the climate of the international situation.

Initially the clock showed "7 minutes to midnight." The hands have only moved 20 minutes away from the fatal hour -- the furthest of all -- on two occasions: in 1963, when the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water was signed and in 1972, after the signing by the USSR and the United States of the Treaty on the Limitation of Antiballistic Missile Systems and the Interim Agreement on Certain Measures With Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT I). But in recent years the clock's hands have again approached the fatal "midnight." They now show "4 minutes to midnight." Of course, the "nuclear age clock" is a metaphor, but it does have a definite meaning: To an extremely dangerous extent mankind is approaching a nuclear catastrophe.

"The causes of the growth of tension and military danger," the Warsaw Pact statement unanimously adopted at the Political Consultative Committee conference (1985) notes, "lie in the policy of imperialism; first and foremost, U.S. imperialism which makes no secret of the fact that it is aiming to achieve military superiority in order to dictate its will to other peoples and states." However, nobody can turn back the course of history. In passing many stern tests, the Soviet State has proved the ability and advantages of the socialist system.

The Soviet Union is a fundamental opponent of competition in the military sphere. "Disarmament is the socialist idea," V.I. Lenin stressed, thereby highlighting the disarmament process as a specific task for a socialist state. And it is precisely thanks to the immense efforts of the USSR and the other socialist community countries that it was possible in the seventies to turn the development of international relations toward detente.

However, the detente process had several fervent enemies in the West, particularly in the form of the ringleaders of the U.S. military-industrial complex. They did everything to slow the development of positive processes and to resolve by force the historic dispute between capitalism and socialism to their own advantage. In an attempt to remove the obstacles in the way of achieving military superiority, the U.S. Administration refused to ratify the Soviet-U.S. Salt II treaty already signed by the heads of state, the Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests (1974), and the Treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes (1976).

The U.S. Administration has started reinforcing its course of acquiring military superiority with demonstrative actions that run counter to the Soviet peace proposals. Thus, the Americans have carried out six nuclear weapons tests in response to the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions, and the United States responded to the moratorium adopted by the Soviet Union in 1983 on launching antisatellite weapons into space with a test of the ASAT antisatellite system against a real target in space.

Recently, the USSR has issued a wide-ranging program of new peace initiatives, including an initiative on reducing by 50 percent the Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territories.

For its part the Soviet Union would reduce one-half of its strategic offensive arms (it has 2,504 in all) comprising ICBM's, SLBM's, and heavy bombers. The USSR has no other nuclear arms capable of reaching U.S. territory.

The United States has 2,210 units [yedinitsy] of strategic offensive arms. Moreover, it has 1,149 units of medium-range and forward-based nuclear arms -- Pershing-2 missiles, GLCM's, and nuclear-capable tactical and carrier-borne aircraft -- which can reach a considerable proportion of the USSR's territory and with regard to our country are essentially a substantial addition to the U.S. strategic potential.

As a result of the implementation of the Soviet proposal the arsenals of the sides' strategic offensive means would be considerably reduced -- the USSR would have 1,250 and the United States 1,680 nuclear weapon delivery vehicles. At the same time it is proposed, in the interests of ensuring approximate strategic equilibrium, that there should be identical numbers of warheads -- 6,000 each -- on the remaining means.

Naturally, the Soviet proposal can only be implemented if agreement is reached on a total ban on space strike arms. And this particularly does not suit the United States, which sees a technological breakthrough in space -- via the implementation of the "star wars" plans -- as a way to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The thrust of the work within the framework of the "star wars" program is rightly causing profound alarm among the world public and even among many well-known U.S. specialists. They state quite reasonable that under cover of the "defensive" nature of this "initiative," the Washington administration intends to develop [razrabatyvat] and create [sozdavat], in violation of the ABM Treaty, not only a "nuclear shield" for U.S. first-strike missiles but, first and foremost, offensive space weapons. "The systems being developed [razrabatayvayemyye] under the 'star wars' program are not purely defensive," R. Bowman, president of the Institute for the Study of the Problems of Space and Security, stresses. "Such definitions are inappropriate for them. They are capable of attacking any target in space and, perhaps, even on other countries' territories."

It is to that end that, within the framework of the "star wars" program, the United States is stepping up its testing of a nuclear charge to excite an X-ray laser. The Pentagon's latest "brainchild" intended for use in space is a new step not only in expanding the ways of using nuclear weapons, but also in the space marathon of the arms race. To that end, work is under way at the Lawrence Livermore radiation laboratory, the Sandia national laboratory, and the Los Alamos nuclear laboratory, where thousands of scientists are creating "third-generation" nuclear weapons. In the words of R. Wagner, assistant to the U.S. secretary of defense for atomic energy, in these fundamentally new means of mass destruction the "energy of the nuclear explosion will be partially transformed into a more suitable form than the blast wave and the release of heat typical of the weapons of the past." Among the innovations with a "regulated" strike effect are charges which, in order to hit the target, use a specially directed plasma beam from a concentrated nuclear explosion or a highly amplified electromagnetic pulse.

According to U.S. press figures, work in these areas in the United States is currently being conducted on 22 programs, while the creation [sozdaniye] of 12 new types of nuclear munitions is directly linked with nuclear tests. The same Wagner tries to justify similar militarist preparations by citing the need to do everything possible to ensure that "the USSR feels weaker than us and in the event of a crisis would be firmly convinced that it cannot match our strength. This is much more than the usual question about numbers of missiles, or their size and effectiveness."

U.S. experts believe that the number of nuclear munitions in the U.S. strategic offensive forces, even by the most cautious estimates, will grow by 40-50 percent in the first half of the nineties, with the entire arsenal of delivery vehicles being qualitatively renewed at the same time. That is why the U.S. military-political leadership is not interested in achieving a real ban on strategic arms.

According to information in the U.S. press, the White House now cannot decide just how it ought to act in response to the USSR's proposal to embark on major reductions in nuclear forces on the condition of real restrictions on U.S. "research" in the sphere of space strike arms. That is, how to respond to the "star peace" concept which the Soviet Union has put forward as a counterweight to the sinister U.S. "star wars" plans.

With the help of a selection of "theses" and "arguments" that have already been used, the Pentagon is advising the President "to try to shoot down" the USSR's peace offensive without changing his position on the questions of the military use of space. Other advisers are recommending that the White House incumbent should not reject the Soviet proposals immediately. Even if the United States goes as far as talks with the Russians on the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," they say, it is still risking nothing. If only because the "star wars" program is so complex and wide-ranging and is planned for such a long period that it is always possible to find a suitable temporary formula which would pacify the USSR and the world public without fearing a ban on antimissile developments [razrabotki]. At the same time, this formula would allow the United States to continue "research" within the SDI framework.

But however cunning the heralds of the U.S. military-industrial complex are in justifying the aggressive U.S. actions by citing the alleged "impossibility of negotiating with [dogovoritsya] Moscow," they cannot deceive mankind. For the USSR's responsible and constructive approach to settling the most complex problems of the day is winning increasing sympathy and support in the international community; first and foremost, its approach to preventing an arms race in space, limiting it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and strengthening strategic stability.

Today these words of Lenin's retain their topicality: "In the most solemn and official way and on behalf of the Council of People's Commissars and the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, we have declared our peaceful intentions... Let the U.S. capitalists leave us alone. We will not touch them." It was this thought that M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his replies to TIME magazine: "On behalf of the Soviet leadership and the Soviet people I would like once again to tell all Americans the most important thing for them to know: "War will never come from the Soviet Union, we will never start one."

## SDI CITED AS U.S. ATTEMPT TO GAIN SUPERIORITY

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[Discussion on SDI presented by unidentified moderator, with Doctor of Sciences (Grigoriy Khalkin), disarmament expert Lev Semeyko, and PRAVDA correspondent Tomas Kolesnichenko; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] There was the time when Britain was the major sea power and ruled the world; when the United States dominated in the air it led the free world. Now the leader will be the one who dominates in space. This has been said not by an advocate of the Strategic Defense Initiative of the eighties, but by Lyndon Johnson back in 1964. Since then Washington's space policy has remained unchanged. It has only become more menacing by nature.

In this program we will talk about "star wars" and the emergence of the concept. Taking part in the talk are Doctor of Sciences (Grigoriy Khalkin), an expert on arms and disarmament Lev Semeyko, and a correspondent of the daily PRAVDA, Tomas Kolesnichenko.

In March 1983 President Reagan declared his intention to do away with the nuclear arms race by creating a space shield. But specialists have maintained that space weapons will become an integral part of the strike nuclear potential. So is the Strategic Defense Initiative an attempt to end the nuclear arms race or is it only a follow-up to it? Lev Semeyko answers.

[Semeyko in Russian with superimposed English translation] The atomic bomb was a catalyst of the gigantic arms race that subsequently got underway. The United States was first to create strategic bombers, nuclear powered submarines, multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles and cruise missiles. The Soviet Union was second in designing similar systems. Washington has always been the initiator of the arms race. Its political goal has been to achieve strategic superiority while the USSR has suggested abandoning new weapons ever since the nuclear bomb was created. And yet, whenever the United States has not met the Soviet Union halfway the USSR has had to create similar means. And for 15 years now experts have been talking about the existing parity. However, some circles in the United States face the following dilemma: Either to try to take the lead again by creating new weapons or to learn to live in conditions of such a parity. We know from history that attempts to gain superiority have failed. Kissinger once quite aptly remarked that if Washington had known the consequences of the creation of MIRV's, it would not have started working on them. This remark is indicative of the American politicians' way of thinking. An enticing technical idea appears, a weapon is designed and deployed, countermeasures follow, all this increases the nuclear threat, and then comes a belated enlightenment for some people. But no matter how paradoxical it may seem the tempting idea to take the lead still exists. But how can a lead be achieved? Only by using outer space.

[Announcer] From the onset of the space era Washington has sought to adopt space technology to military needs. However, this technology was regarded as secondary in significance. Top priority in plans to achieve military superiority has always been given to the nuclear bomb and its delivery vehicles. And suddenly, there is the Strategic Defense Initiative. Or maybe not so suddenly. Now (Grigoriy Khalkin) to answer.

[Khalkin] To me SDI is just one qualitative step in the development of space technology designed for use (?for) military purposes. Let's remember the very first years of American space program. A great number of concepts and ideas were put forward by different (?persons). The idea was any new developments in space program should be primarily put into military (?field.)

[Announcer] Military satellites have been in space for long. Why, then, do we say that the demilitarization of space started in the eighties rather than in the sixties? Have there been attempts to deploy weapons in space before? (Grigoriy Khalkin) answers.

[Khalkin] There were ideas of how to make up weapon systems to be used in space. I remember the project [words indistinct]. I remember the idea of making military bases on the moon and to launch missiles from the moon to earth. These were only ideas, but they were somehow supported by research and development projects (?of) different [word indistinct]. The ideas -- I stress it -- the ideas to use space for military purposes were expressed on a (?really very) large scale.

[Announcer] The tasks of creating a space weapon, formulated back in 1946 in the Rand project, have been carried out throughout the space era and have found their expression in the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Now (Grigoriy Khalkin) describes what has been accomplished as part of this program.

[Khalkin] I cannot try to estimate the SDI (?exists), but this attack system was [word indistinct]. The technology for ABM or ballistic missile defense is already here. They say that they have, you know, put it in conservation but the system is here and this is the basis, the whole purpose. All the space technology which may be used for military purposes has an organizational (?status). I mean the unified or just all armed forces Space Command. Now, space shuttle, what is it? Of course, it's means of transportation, but it's the government and the Ministry of Defense [as heard] who decide how to load this means of transportation and we were already witnessing two top secret flights and we can (?see) what actually they did there. We know fragmentary information about just [words indistinct] in space, methods of searching the targets in space. Just different experiments. Now the American Ministry of Defense is right on the verge of changing its entire doctrine, and this military doctrine will incorporate the idea of using space not only as they (?did it previously) for support of military activities on the earth, but it will incorporate space as a part of battlefields of the future and the space (?essence) will be the elements of strategic potential of United States.

[Announcer] The Strategic Defense Initiative is based on a large-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements. The debates on the antimissile defense program, the prototype of the Strategic Defense Initiative project, took place at the end of the sixties when their advocates boosted space system varieties for these purposes. However, commonsense prevailed then. Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union set limits to antimissile defense systems. The two countries agreed that large-scale antimissile defense is as destabilizing as defensive nuclear weapons. So is there a new element in the Strategic Defense Initiative? Tomas Kolesnichenko answers.

[Kolesnichenko in Russian with superimposed English translation] From the viewpoint of its wording the program was a new step, in the sense that qualitatively new systems of strike weapons are presented as a panacea. I was at a news conference in Moscow on 22 October and it was said there that the conclusion of the temporary SALT I agreement and SALT II treaty became possible because the antimissile defense systems of the sides were limited. The antimissile defense accord says that effective measures on limiting antimissile defense systems are a substantial factor in containing the offensive strategic arms race. At that time only antimissile defense on land was considered. Space-based antimissile defense was not an issue.

The situation has changed. The United States has declared its intention to create a global antimissile defense system with space-based elements. Its goal is to guarantee the United States capability of delivering the first strike against the Soviet Union with impunity and by creating an antimissile defense system deprive the Soviet Union of the opportunity to retaliate. In these conditions to agree for some limitation and all the more so for strategic offensive arms reduction without an agreement on banning strike space weapons means to neglect the Soviet Union's security. The USSR will never go for that. The main issue of today is to ban strike space weapons.

[Announcer] In 1964 Lyndon B. Johnson said that the one who'll dominate in space will rule the world. And 20 years after that the Reagan administration has decided to try and achieve this superiority. But this has nothing in common with the searches for peace and stability.

NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF SDI PROGRAM OUTLINED

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[Remarks by an unidentified moderator; Dr Grigoriy Khozin, not further identified; Tomas Kolesnichenko, PRAVDA correspondent; Dmitriy Pogorzhelskiy, NEW TIMES correspondent; and Viktor Israelyan, leader of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva disarmament talks]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] It was March 1983 when President Reagan officially proclaimed his Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI. President Reagan made his Strategic Defense Initiative program public when it was no longer possible to keep under cover the extensive work being done on space weapons. Moreover, some scientists, and notably Edward Teller, were assuring the President that the country was on the threshold of a breakthrough in the technology of offensive weapons. Other components needed for the militarization of space were already available. Grigoriy Khozin said:

[Begin Khozin in English] They are not speaking only about interceptional warheads. They are speaking of making up weapon systems to be used in space and from space in relation to the earth. This is the idea of SDI. It has very long historical roots in the American space program. What we should stress once more, that the Strategic Defense Initiative is dangerous for the entire humankind, not only because it is really a high-level technological endeavor and it is a very, very wide research program designed to make up weapons. But the major danger is that it receives highest political and military priority in the activity of this administration. [end recording]

[Announcer] There is one thing that both the advocates and opponents of the SDI in the United States agree on: No such technology exists which could offer a 100 percent defense from a nuclear strike. Advocates of the program maintain that nor is there any need for this. It is enough to have the ability to destroy those warheads of the enemy that survive America's first strike. Is that really possible? Dmitriy Pogorzhelskiy has this to say on the subject:

[Read by announcer] Well, the critics of the program point out that all the numerous and complex components of the system -- several groups of anti-missile weapons, land and space based, super-computers, satellites, and ground warning and tracking bases -- have to be put together without a single test in combat conditions. And that's practically impossible. Another weakness of the Strategic Defense Initiative is that simple countermeasures can be used to foil it. For instance against the possible use of lasers, it's sufficient to increase the thermal protection of an inter-continental ballistic missile or cause it to rotate, or again, use low trajectories or simply increase the number of carriers. And the cost of the deployment of the antimissile defense of the Strategic Defense Initiative is also awesome: $1 trillion, while the countermeasures would cost much less. The Strategic Defense Initiative program also requires a parallel effective antimissile defense system for destroying low-flying missiles, such as cruise missiles and that, according to James Schlesinger would cost another $50 billion a year.

[Announcer] But despite the vast scale of the work, the American Administration insists that the SDI is only a program of scientific research and it could stop at that. But the administration proposes to spend $70 billion -- some say even $90 billion -- over the next 10 years on this program. The Manhattan Project which produced the nuclear bomb cost $15 billion. So it seems incredible that the administration will, as it tries to assure the world, stop short of deploying the new system. All that money allowed to go down the drain. It is no longer possible to believe Washington when it maintains that things have gone no further than research. Grigoriy Khozin put it this way:

[Begin Khozin recording in English] Representatives of administration, especially of Ministry of Defense say: We are doing research. Okay, we say, you are doing the research: But how can they qualify the research? How far did you go with this research? I may say that the American side went in the research designed to make up new means of destruction to be used in space rather fast and they are close to implementation of some of the ideas into real, maybe experimental, but still into real hardware which will be a danger for the rest of the world, and primarily for the Soviet Union. [end recording]

[Announcer] All this work is jeopardizing one of the most important treaties between the USSR and the United States, the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Antiballistic Missile Systems. Tomas Kolesnichenko says:

[Begin Kolesnichenko recording in Russian with English translation] In an effort to calm the American public and provide a logical reason for its actions the Reagan administration is trying to revise the Treaty on the Limitation of Antiballistic Missile Systems and is offering its own interpretation of Document D. Washington is also trying to persuade the public that the Soviet Union is far ahead in the development of space weapons and that it has been violating the Treaty on the Limitation of Antiballistic Missile Systems for a long time. But that's not true. One can only wonder over the primitive ways of American propaganda tactics. Every time the United States reaches a critical stage in the development of new weapons it brings out the same old lie: The United States is allegedly lagging behind and the Soviet Union has outstripped it.

[Announcer] It was not the Soviet Union but the American Defense Secretary, Caspar Weinberger, who stated bluntly that if the research showed that it was possible to develop a new defense system which included space-based elements then it would be necessary to get around the ABM Treaty and revise it. Back in February of this year the Soviet Embassy pointed out in a note to the U.S. State Department that the United States had long ago sought to wreck the 1972 treaty, which is regarded as an obstracle by those politicians who seek the militarization of space in order to win a first-strike potential. Tests to this end are already being made, as during the flight of the Discovery in June.

The Soviet Union has warned that if work on the SDI continues in this vein it will be compelled to take countermeasures. The arms drive could slip out of control. Viktor Israelyan says:

[Begin Israelyan recording in Russian with English translation] The so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, known more commonly as the "star wars" program, could lead to irreparable consequences for mankind. That's the conclusion drawn in practically all countries. If work on the Strategic Defense Initiative goes ahead, the arms race would be stepped up at all levels, including that of strategic armaments. The Strategic Defense Initiative would increase greatly the military arsenals, it would change the structure of armed forces and greatly enhance the probability of war. The strategic stability would be undermined and the chances of a crisis situation arising greatly increased, as a result of any misinterpretation of situations, incidents or technical mishaps. It goes without saying that this would undermine all negotiations on the limitation of arms, both bilateral and multilateral. The work on the Strategic Defense Initiative is already having a negative effect on the bilateral talks between the USSR and the United States. [end recording]

## PACT POLITICAL CONFERENCE HEIGHTENS UNITY

PM060952 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Nov 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of Peace and the People's Security"]

[Text] The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution was a crucial event in world history. It marked, 68 years ago, the beginning of an irresistible process -- capitalism's replacement by the new communist sociopolitical formation. The victorious revolution's first legislative act -- Lenin's Decree on Peace -- proclaimed the struggle for a democratic world and international cooperation as the supreme principle of the socialist state's foreign policy. History since the October Revolution convincingly shows that socialism was and remains the staunchest defender of sound principles in international relations, the firmest bastion of peace, and its most relaiable guard.

A world without wars or weapons -- that is socialism's ideal. This thought is emphasized in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program. Socialism is a society whose thoughts and actions in the international arena are aimed toward upholding the people's desire for independence and social progress and subordinated to the main task of preserving and consolidating peace.

The CPSU's international policy stems from the humane nature of socialist society, which is free from exploitation and oppression and has no classes or social groups interested in unleashing wars. It is indissolubly linked with the party's fundamental strategic tasks within the country and expresses the Soviet people's common striving -- to engage in creative labor and live in peace with all peoples.

The CPSU's approach to foreign policy problems combines firm defense of the Soviet people's interests and resolute opposition to imperialism's aggressive policy with a readiness for dialogue and the constructive solution of international questions by means of talks. This is demonstrated by the package of new, large-scale proposals recently put forward by the Soviet Union.

The object of the CPSU's special concern is the all-around strengthening of friendship and the development and improvement of ties between the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, which embodies most fully the principle of socialist internationlism. The community countries --members of the CEMA and the Warsaw Pact -- are united by common fundamental interests and aims and the bonds of extensive mutlilevel cooperation and coordinate their activity of international affairs. The community increases the fraternal states' forces in socialist building and helps to ensure that their security is reliable.

The establishment of military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO was socialism's historic achievement. It consolidated the positions of the USSR, the socialist countries, and all progressive forces and frustrated the aggressive imperialist circles' calculations of victory in a world nuclear war. The maintenance of that equilibrium is a major guarantee of ensuring peace and international security.

The urgent tasks of the struggle for peace, eliminating the nuclear threat, improving the situation in Europe and throughout the world, preventing the militarization of space and ending the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, the struggle for disarmament and for restoring international relations to the course of detente and equitable, mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence was at the center of attention of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Conference in Sofia.

The supreme representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR also held a fruitful exchange of opinions on topical questions of cooperation among the Warsaw Pact states.

The Warsaw Pact states' statement "For the Elimination of the Nuclear Threat and Change for the Better in European and World Affairs," unanimously adopted at the conference, notes that international tension has increased sharply in recent years. The world has come close to the point beyond which events could get out of control. The reasons for the increase in tension and the military danger are found in the policy of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, which makes no secret of the fact that it is pursuing the goal of military superiority in order to dictate its will to other peoples and states. In a tense and sometimes explosive situation in Europe and the world the socialist states' leaders indicated realistic paths for reducing the military threat and restoring international relations to the course of detente. By supporting unanimously the Soviet Union's major new initiatives in the disarmament sphere, they confirmed the common stances of the fraternal parties and countries on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

It was firmly stated in Sofia that the Warsaw Pact states will not relinquish their peoples' security under any circumstances. They do not strive for military superiority, but neither will they allow military superiority to be gained over them. They resolutely oppose the arms race and its escalation and urge that the balance of forces be ensured at the lowest level.

The Sofia conference's most important outcome, as a regular CPSU Central Committee Politburo session stressed, is the further strengthening of the allied socialist states' unity and cohesion, the improvement of their cooperation mechanism within the Warsaw Pact framework, and the fraternal countries' steadfast determination to continue waging a persistent struggle for our plant's peaceful future.

The foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at strengthening peace and the peoples' security enjoys the boundless support of working people and our Armed Forces' servicement. Given the complex international situtions and the arms race unleashed by the United States and the other NATO countries, Army and Navy personnel see it as their duty to persistently improve their combat and political training and vigilantly and reliably protect peace and socialism.

To prevent nuclear catastrophe and ensure the peoples' supreme right -- the right to a peaceful life and to independent and free development -- that is how the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries see their main task today. That is why all people of goodwill respond fervently to the words of the CPSU Central Committee's October slogan:

LONG LIVE THE SOVIET UNION'S LENINIST FOREIGN POLICY -- A POLICY OF CONSOLIDATING PEACE AND THE PEOPLES' SECURITY AND OF BROAD INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. [Preceding passage printed in uppercase.]

ARBATOV ASSESSES POSSIBILITIES FOR SUMMIT MEETING

'Litmus Test' of Intentions

LD061702 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The Director of the Institute for United States and Canada Studies, Georgiy Arbatov, has said that the coming Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva can become the turning point in removing the obstacles in the way to a more stable peace. He said that an arms race in space, which could be triggered by the American "star wars" program, would have unpredictable consequences and make an arms control agreement impossible. In Georgiy Arbatov's view, the Geneva meeting could become the litmus test that would show the real intentions of the American Administration.

No Cause for Optimism

AU061843 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Report on interview given by Georgiy Arbatov to correspondent Franz Koessler in Moscow on 5 November]

[Text] Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov is 62 years old, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy to the Supreme Soviet, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow. Considering the way he dresses and the skill with which he appeared in the media, he could well be a Western politician. When Gorbachev gave his interview to TIME Magazine -- which has since become famous -- Arbatov sat at his left side. When it is a question of relations with the United States, he is reputed to be the expert.

Thus, it was perhaps a warning signal when, two weeks before the Geneva summit meeting Arbatov painted Soviet-U.S. relations in the most sombre colors on Soviet television last Saturday. In an interview with the Austrian Radio and Television Service [ORF], Arbatov has reaffirmed this assessment.. He does not see any cause for optimism; even those details of the U.S. disarmament proposals which have become known, are nothing but the customary trick of creating the impression that things are moving ahead while in reality, the important problems remain the way they have always been. When referring to the central topic, Arbatov -- and here he upholds the official Soviet position -- focuses on the U.S. SDI antimissle system in space. The Soviet Union does not object to discussing regional hotbeds of crisis even though, viewed from the Soviet side, the responsibility for numerous international crises rests with the United States.

A few days ago former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger expressed the suspicion that, with its campaign against SDI, the Soviet Union only wants to save money to bolster its economy in order to subsequently rearm even more with fresh strength. We have put this question to Central Committee member Arbatov. Why, Arbatov replies, I do not understand your logic. We insist on not developing SDI because we know for certain that the entire arms control process would become impossible with it; because the defense system can never be absolutely impenetrable; and because the same human intelligence is also working on offensive weapons. The only result would be that offensive weapons would increase tremendously, precisly in order to overcome the defense system, the Soviet politician says.

We then pose the question as to how the Soviet Union could bear the financial burden if, as announced, it would itself develop a similar system. Arbatov replies with a simple consideration: The measures to overcome the defense system would cost 20 or 30 times less than the development of SDI itself.

Even if the Soviet Union were to develop a system of its own, the country's resources would be sufficient to finance it -- with difficulty, but without the risk of economic ruin. This is roughly the position with which the Soviet Union -- two weeks before the Geneva summit meeting -- is readying itself for the meeting.

Excerpts of Interview

AU070944 Vienna Television Service in German 2005 GMT 6 Nov 85

["Excerpts" from interview given by Georgiy Arbatov to correspondent Franz Koessler, in Moscow on 5 November; questions in German, answers in English with German translation superimposed -- recorded]

[Text] [Koessler] Mr Arbatov, shortly before the Geneva summit meeting you hold a an extremely pessimistic view of U.S.-Soviet relations. Why?

[Arbatov] Well, I see only bad things happening and nothing that could encourage one to be optimistic. While it is true we have the Geneva summit meeting coming up -- and it is a big chance -- according to what one has heard to date about the latest U.S. proposals, I do not think this could already be regarded as the expression of a desire to seriously look for a mutually acceptable compromise. These are propaganda tricks again, designed to create the impression that things were somehow moving forward. At the same time, they have left all the main barbs in the bait that have prevented a joint decision in the past.

[Koessler] The fact that the Soviet Union is now so persistently insisting on a discussion on SDI may well lead to the assumption that Moscow wants to save money so as to bolster its economy now and rearm again in the future.

[Arbatov] Why? I do not understand your logic. We insist on SDI not being developed because we know for certain that, in the event of a further development of SDI, the entire disarmament process would be the first victim. Verification would become impossible if one were ready to massively deploy defense weapons, even if the system is perfect -- and it certainly cannot be perfect -- because the same human intelligence that works on defensive weapons will also work on strike weapons. An absolutely impenetrable defense system is like a perpetual motion machine -- an old illusion, from the Chinese Wall or the Maginot Line to Star Wars.

REPORT, COMMENTARY DESCRIBE YURCHENKO 'ORDEAL'

Stay in CIA's 'Den'

LD070911 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 7 TASS -- The newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA carries today an exclusive dispatch from Washington by TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy, who interviewed Vitaliy Yurchenko, a Soviet diplomat kidnapped in Rome and spirited off into the USA. Speaking on some details of his stay in the CIA's den, Vitaliy Yurchenko said among other things: "I was interrogated in the CIA's 'secret quarters' in Fredericksburg, Virginia, near Washington. It is a 5,500 acre estate with a lake and two-storeyed houses. As CIA men themselves say, the security system there is more reliable than in any American prison, as it is equipped with all sorts of devices, even lasers.

...I had the impression that my tormentors are a top secret team, who have long worked together.

It was absolutely clear that it was a CIA team. When they were "preparing" me for a meeting with William Casey, the head of the CIA department, they were afraid that I would say something they did not wish me to. They gave me every day tablets and narcotics. Before the meeting I got a dose smaller than usual. I can remember something, but as if I were in a mist. I remember how they brought me to the CIA's headquarters in Langley, that they took me in a lift to the seventh floor...I also remember how Casey was speaking with me about big politics and the summit meeting.

...Everything that happened to me is a typical example of state terrorism. I had a diplomatic passport and stayed in another country. But they spirited me off into the USA In a gangster-type fashion, they never allowed me to meet with Soviet representatives.

They were trying to frighten me, saying that I was not the only one to be in this position. They told me that if I did not cooperate I would end up my life in a lunatic asylum. The head of the CIA's Russian department impudently said that they could give the press any information they wished. I was in total isolation.

And looking back I can understand the ordeal through which Bulgarian Antonov is going in Italy. It must be noted that in both cases everything started in Rome, I don't know, they may have a special group there supplying human material for such aims."

'Real Torture'

LD061854 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Commentary by station observer Mikhail Glebov]

[Excerpts] According to a spokesman for the American State Department, Charles Redman, the U.S. side was satisfied that the Soviet diplomat, Vitaliy Yurchenko, decided to return to the Soviet Union of his own free will, rather than under pressure from the Soviet side. Our observer, Mikhail Glebov, comments, and this is what he writes:

It turns out that the State Department was suspicious Of outside pressure exerted on Yurchenko by the Soviet Union. These suspicions, the full inconsistency of which was admitted by American officials themselves, look a mockery against the background of the pressure exerted on Yurchenko by the United States. At a news conference at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, he reported how he had been kidnapped in Italy, drugged and transferred to the United States unconscious. In the United States, CIA agents used various intensive methods continuously to affect his mentality in an attempt to coerce him for betrayal and cooperation with American intelligence officers. What Yurchenko described as a real torture lasted for nearly 3 months but he managed to escape and come to the Soviet Embassy.

American officials are trying to outdo newspapers in assertions that Yurchenko's story is simply incredible because the use of such methods of coercion is unthinkable in the United States. However, all is possible for the American special services. Some details are revealed in the book "Without Cloak and Dagger" written by a professional, Miles Copeland, a former senior CIA official. He describes various CIA methods: torture included. Copeland notes that an interrogated person is often driven to such a state that he can't be shown to outsiders, then he is simply eliminated.

All this has been applied to foreigners and Americans, who, according to Washington officials' terminology, enjoy all human rights. We may recall a clamourous scandal in 1972 when inmates of Marion jail in Illinois sent a petition to the United Nations listing more than 20 methods of physical and mental torture.

In CIA jargon, this is referred to as unfreezing former personal notions and then freezing new desirable notions. It is precisely such a method that CIA agents tried to apply to Yurchenko. Unfreezing of consciousness or simply torture was practiced by American special services throughout the 1960's and 1970's and is being practiced now, when American Government officials have been noisily talking about democracy, claiming that things like torture are just impossible in the United States.

## AIDS EPIDEMIC LINKED TO CIA EXPERIMENTS

PM051035 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 30 October carries on page 14 a 3,000-word article by Valentin Zapevalov under the heading "The Panic in the West, or What Lies Behind the AIDS Sensation." The article begins with a lengthy account of the disease, its effects on the immune system, the history of its identification, and the scale of the current "epidemic" in the West, especially in the United States. This is followed by a historical study of alleged "experiments" carried out over the last 30 years under the auspices of the CIA and the Pentagon, including "secret tests of new types of biological weapons" in the fifties and sixties in North American cities; CIA-organized "tests of dangerous disease viruses, narcotics, and psychotropic drugs on clinic patients, volunteers, prisoners, and drug addicts;" and similar incidents which have come to light in recent years.

Zapevalov says: "All this information, in conjunction with the 'AIDS Enigma,' gives rise to serious thought. The reputable Indian newspaper PATRIOT, for instance, has openly suggested that AIDS is the consequence of 'similar inhuman experiments by Washington." Zapevalov goes on to quote the "facts" cited by PATRIOT in support of its claim. The "evidence" concerns work carried out by scientists at the Fort Detrick medical institute in infectious diseases, who "are concerned with questions of artificially influencing man's immune system and studying the mechanism of both acquired and natural immunity." It is asserted that the center has "links with the Pentagon" and with biological weapon research work in other countries. An example is quoted: "The Western press has informed readers that at the U.S. air base in Torrejon (a northern suburb of Madrid) a huge quantity of chemical and biological weapons is being stockpiled. The leakage of toxins from the dumps has already led to epidemics in the district, but no measures have been taken."

Continuing to cite the PATRIOT, Zapevalov reports that, according to that newspaper, scientists from Fort Detrick went to Africa to collect information on "highly pathogenic viruses not encountered in European and Asian countries," and that this led to the isolation of the AIDS virus. "The virus was apparently used to contaminate donor blood which, in the course of tests, was transfused during surgical and other operations into totally unsuspecting patients. Some tests may have taken place in Haiti (a U.S. satellite country, remember?) and others on certain U.S. population groups, primarily those on the margins of society -- drug addicts, homosexuals, the homeless..."

Zapevalov concludes by noting the rapid spread of the disease and suggesting: "It is quite possible that eventually, as has happened more than once before, a victim will bring a case against the Pentagon and the CIA, and then it will finally be revealed that all the victims of AIDS are the result of the latest monstrous experiment."

## 'SPECIAL SABOTAGE CENTER' UNCOVERED NEAR VANCOUVER

LD052103 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Ottawa, November 5 TASS -- New data on the functioning of a special sabotage centre for the training of terrorists not far from the Canadian City of Vancouver have filtered into the local press.

As the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reports, there are eight sikh extremists among those who completed the training course at the "school", They were trained for the conduct of armed operations. They were taught how to handle explosives and various types of up-to-date weapons. The Canadian centre is directed by a certain Roy Maya, a former mercenary who participated in subversive operations against the national liberation movements in Angola -nd Mozambique and who is connected with U.S. secret services.

The existence of a similar centre in Alabana was alredy reported earlier. The "school" of killers over there is directed by a certain Camper, a veteran of the "dirty war" in Vietnam, who likewise trains mercenaries for infiltration into the Middle East and other regions. Among his trainees was a large group of Sikh terrorists Camper's trainees are now wanted in connection with a number of assassination attempts on Indian leaders, as well as in connection with the explosion of a bomb on board the "Air India" airliner, as a result of which 329 people died.

The activities of the terrorist centre have given rise to protests on the part of the Canadian public. Warren Aalmend, a member of the Canadian Parliament, has demanded that the country's government close the terrorist centre. However, John Corsbie, Canadian minister of justice, has stated in reply that he did not find anything unlawful in the existence of the centre.

Meanwhile, even the bourgeois press has to admit the dangerous character of such "schools". The U S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT emphasized in this connection that, owing to the inactivity of the authorities, terrorist schools continue to train cutthroats who threaten foreign states.

## CIA ACTIVITIUS HEIGHTEN REGIONAL CONFLICTS

LD021408 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 2 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Popov writes:

The continuous exposures of the syping and subversive activities of the CIA -- the arrests of CIA agents in India, Egypt, Nicaragua and other countries and the exposure of a conspiracy against the Government of Ghana -- show that the U.S. Administration, relying on its spy agency, is stepping up undeclared warfare against developing states.

The abreviation "CIA" has become a household word in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, as if it were the name of a car or a rock group. The subversive and paramilitary operations of the CIA in those countries can be subdivided into two basic types; actions in support of pro-American regimes and subversive operations against those states whose domestic and foreign policies are not to the liking of the U.S. leadership and also against revolutionary forces and movements.

The CIA is the major force in many regional wars, and in intrigues and acts of subversion against Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola and Kampuchea. It helps the dictatorial regimes of El Salvador and Chile to suppress movements of protest in those countries. The U.S. spy agency energetically carries out large-scale actions to destabilize the situation in Libya, Syria, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Vietnam and Cuba.

The CIA attaches a special role to cooperation with Pakistan, the army and secret services of which are getting through it considerable funds to wage an undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan. Under a plan drawn up in Langley, the money is used to pay for the "services" of bandits, who kill innocent people in Afghan territory and burn schools and mosques.

These criminal actions of the CIA are fully approved in Washington's higher echelons of power. President Reagan has stressed on moer than one occasion that the intelligence agency should carry out its operations more resolutely and aggressively. It is following this directive that the U.S. Congress has repealed the Clark Amendment, which formally prohibited military aid to terrorists from the UNITA [National Union for the total Independence of Angola] groups, and also the Boland Amendment, which envisioned restrictions on support to the Nicaraguan "contras."

Under the present administration, operations are launched more often physically to remove public figures and politicians of newly-free countries and liberation movements who are not to the liking of the USA. Ecuadoran President Jaime Roldos, Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos and Sandinista military leaders in Nicaragua were killed in mysterious plane crashes. In 1983, the CIA organized the assassination of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, after which the USA invaded the country. The U.S. press has reported more than one attempt of the CIA to kill the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdafi, and Paul Beranger, general secretary of the Mauritian Militant Movement.

These facts make the latest statements of Washington's senior officials on the U.S. striving to settle regional conflicts by peaceful means look at least strange.

U.S. SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY TERMED 'CHALLENGE'

LD123345 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 1 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy writes: The conviction is growing in the world that the system of apartheid should be dismantled and ever more persistent calls are being made for imposing and complying with comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

But Washington, judging by a speech delivered to a plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters, has a different opinion.

Walters not only described black South Africans' struggle against the regime of terror and genocide as being unjustified, he also claimed that there were daily signs of encouraging change under way in South Africa.

That was why, he said, the United States rejected the demand for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions and intended to carry on its policy of "constructive engagement" with the racists.

By consolidating its links with the apartheid regime, Washington effectively sanctions the crimes of the racists who are flooding South African soil with blood. This policy makes the United States an accomplice of the most odious regime of our time.

(?not) only black and "colored" people but also an increasing number of whites, including members of influential business and religious circles, today are campaigning for radical change in the political system in South Africa. The apartheid regime has found itself in ever tigher isolation not only on the international scene but also inside South Africa itself. But the Washington architects of African policy are not embarrassed by this fact. Pleading the need to "fight communism", they continue calling South Africa "the last bastion of democracy in the south of Africa" and hailing crimes that have been condemned by the whole world as "encouraging change".

The South African people are paying a dear price for the U.S. "constructive engagement" with the racists.

Washington's policy not only is a challenge to the entire international community but attests to the American Administration's utter disdain for human rights which have been sacrificed to anti-communism that has been institutionalized in the United States as government policy. Making South Africa into a strongpoint of American imperialism in the south hemisphere, the United States hopes with its help to fulfill its plans to suppress national liberation movements in the region.

U.S. STANCE ON CAMBODIAN ISSUE ASSESSED

PM041157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by B. Vinogradov: "It Will Not Be Consigned to Oblivion; How Washington Has Resolved the 'Regional Conflict' in Cambodia"]

[Excerpts] Nearly 7 years have already elapsed since the regime of genocide was overthrown on Cambodian soil and the people's power established.

The author of these lines visited Cambodia in the very first months after liberation and saw the anguished starving people who had returned from the hell of the labor camps to their homes, the ditches many meters long filled with human skeletons, the destroyed enterprises, the dams and bridges blown up, the overturned locomotives, the burned-out trucks rusting by the roadside...

Ever new facts gathered by historians, lawyers, and jouranlists have revealed to the world the details and roots of the Cambodian tragedy. But it must be said here that the period of genocide, that whole monstrous phenomenon in Cambodia's history followed soon after the aggressive war which the United States waged against the peoples of Indochina, was a kind of screen hiding the U.S.' crimes on that same land from the attention of the public. For a while the new catastrophe overshadowed the previous one.

Washington is now trying not to remember those events. Instead it is displaying "serious concern" over the so-called "Cambodian problem," hypocritically reducing it to the presence of Vietnamese volunteer forces in the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK]. It has become particularly topical now that the White House is trying to turn "regional problems" into the main issue of the present day. An unbridled flood of absurd accusations of aggressiveness is again being levelled against Vietnam. Yet it is well-known that these forces are in Cambodia in accordance with the UN Charter and the peace, friendship, and cooperation treaty between the two countries and are helping the PRK people to defend the gains of the revolution.

But for all Washington's desire to consign them to oblivion, the crimes of U.S. imperialism have not been forgotten. Ultimately the roots of the Cambodian tragedy must be sought in the policy which the United States pursued with respect to the peoples of Indochina. The aims of this policy remain unchanged to this day.

This is borne out by the U.S. diplomatic maneuvers around the PRK, by the CIA's subversive activity, and by the buildup of U.S. military presence in the region of Southeast Asia. It is with Washington's blessing that the so-called "coalition government" has been created from representatives of the Khmer emigres and that a seat of military tension is being kindled on the Cambodian-Thai border. The United States is talking increasingly frequently of a "return to Indochina" and of the need to play a "more active role" in this part of Southeast Asia.

"It is painful to see this former French colony making a 180-degree turn," R. Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, stated recently, reporting on the situation surrounding Cambodia at a conference of the Asian community in Washington.

In these words, full of sorrow for times past, you can still hear the hope of returning. And words do not deviate from deeds. Armitage is also demanding that Congress increase the funds for expanding U.S. presence in this part of Southeast Asia, which is allegedly essential to "defend U.S. national interests."

After S. Solarz, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee for Asian and Pacific Affairs, had submitted an urgent plan for rendering financial and military aid to the Khmer reactionaries entrenched on Thai territory, the question of open intervention in Cambodia's affairs was in fact resolved. In the present fiscal year, which began in October, the U.S. Congress has already earmarked $5 million for them.

True, Washington is hypocritically stipulating that this money will not go to the "odious" Pol Pot supporters but to the Son Sann and Sihanouk groupings. What is the difference, you ask? After all, it is clear to everyone that weapons bought with U.S. money will be used for the same purpose -- for acts of armed provocation against the PRK. In addition there is an agreement on "coordinating efforts in the military field" between the Pol Pot supporters and the other groupings.

Yes, it is painful, unbearably painful, for Washington to see the new Cambodia strengthening and maturing, winning increasingly resolute victories. During the past dry season the defenders of the PRK cleared their territory of Pol Pot supporters all along the border with Thailand. The reactionaries' defeat forced their patrons to urgently seek retaliatory measures to save the "coalition" from total collapse. In addition, squabbling over the incoming weapons and food has broken out among the thoroughly demoralized bandit groupings. Thus Sihanouk recently complained to ASIA WEEK magazine that the Pol Pot cutthroats had killed 38 of his supporters and taken 30 men prisoner during their latest clash.

The comedy played out over "Pol Pot's retirement" announced in September has changed essentially nothing. Calculations that the public could be deceived by disguising the wolf in sheep's clothing have not been vindicated. As Sihanouk again said. "Pol Pot was and remains the leader of the Khmer Rouge. They would simply like to appear respectable to the United Nations and wash their hands of the blood they have shed."

Pol Pot's place as "commander in chief of the Khmer Rouge" has now officially been taken by Son Sen, former defense minister in his government. The same Son Sen who headed the "S-21" secret police, a kind of Pol Pot Gestapo. Son Sen controlled Phnom Penh's central prison, Tuol Sleng, where thousands of Cambodian patriots were tortured and executed. Pol Pot has allegedly become the chief of some "national defense institute."

Some people have tried to present this reshuffling farce, aimed at the gullible and misinformed, as a concession to the Indochinese countries which are demanding the total removal of Pol Pot's supporters from the political arena. Only on this basis, the PRK Government has stated, is it possible to conduct negotiations with the Son Sann and Sihanouk groupings on national conciliation. As for the presence of the Vietnamese volunteers in the PRK, as Phnom Penh stated this summer, it is proposed to complete their gradual withdrawal by 1990; that is earlier than planned.

The fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea was held in Phnom Penh recently. It adopted a 5-year plan for the restoration and socioeconomic development of the country for the period 1986-1990. The PRK has entered the stage of the period of transition to socialism. The party's course is meeting with the Cambodian people's warm support. Cambodia has made its choice and intends to march confidently toward its projected goal, however painful it may be for some people to observe its confident advance.

## SHEVARDNADZE TO VISIT JAPAN IN JANUARY

LD161732 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 6 Nov 85

[From the "Focus on Asia" program]

[Excerpt] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shenardnadze will go to Japan in January.

## KOREAN REUNIFICATION CONFERENCE HELD IN GENEVA

LD061442 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1308 GMT 28 Oct 85

[By TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct (TASS) -- The international conference on securing peace and the unification of Korea, which ended in Geneva on Sunday [27 October] was an important forum attracting the attention of the world public to this important problem of modern times. The participation in the conference of many prominent figures from 17 countries of Western and northern Europe and the broad discussion that took place gave it an even greater political significance. Also taking part in the forum were delegations from the Korean Labor Party and the National Democratic Front of South Korea.

The exchange of opinions that took place at the conference confirmed the topicality of initiatives put forward by the DPRK for achieving the reunification of the country on a peaceful, democratic basis, without intervention from outside, and the world public's active support for them.

Participants in the conference highly appraised the DPRK's proposals aimed at achieving national accord and a relaxation of the tension existing on the Korean peninsula, and at creating favorable conditions for a productive dialogue between North and South Korea. These proposals, it was stressed at the conference, foster the realization of the heartfelt desires of the Korean people.

In fact numerous specific steps have been undertaken by the DPRK leading toward the peaceful and democratic unification of Korea. On Pyongyang's initiative, and following a prolonged break brought about by the stand of Seoul and Washington, the dialogue between Red Cross delegations of the DPRK and South Korea, which has produced its first positive results, was resumed. The DPRK has proposed preparations for parliamentary talks which would stimulate better mutual understanding and would be favorable for resolving the problem of reunifying the country.

The proposal for signing a nonaggression declaration made by the DPRK removes any ground from under the feet of those who continue to sow provocative fabrications about some "threat from the North." In a word, the ratified program for unification set forth by the Sixth Korean Workers' Party Congress has been supplemented by a number of new and important initiatives.

However, the Seoul regime and Washington, which stands behind it, are taking an obstructionist position, which is largely explained by the military-strategic aims of the United States, which regards South Korea as one of the sides of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militaristic triangle being patched together. One of the most important conditions for the unification of the country is the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. This demand also stood out in speeches by participants of the Geneva conference. In an address to parliaments, political parties, public organizations, and people of all countries, the conference called for active assistance in the withdrawal of U.S. forces, and the halting of U.S. interference in South Korea.

## 'PROTEST DEMONSTRATION' AT U.S. KABUL EMBASSY

LD061925 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1411 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Kabul, 6 November (TASS) -- Tens of thousands of Afghans went onto the streets of Kabul today to participate in a protest demonstration against the U.S.'s crude interference in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's internal affairs. Kabul's inhabitants held the U.S. Administration up to shame. That administration has unleashed an undeclared war against Afghanistan, and condemned the bloody crimes of the mercenaries of imperialism and reaction, sent from the outside into the country. The demonstration ended with a mass meeting, whose participants criticized Washington's aggressive foreign policy course.

Speaking at the meeting, A.M. Sarboland, PDPA Central Committee member, DRA Council of Ministers deputy chairman, said that the United States is waging an undeclared war not only against Afghanistan. Through the fault of Washington, blood [words garbled) in Central America, in the Near East, and in other regions of the world. In essence the American Administration is itself stirring up regional conflicts, and then demagogically proposing to seek ways of resolving them, he said.

## DRA HANDS OVER 'ABDUCTED' CHINESE CITIZENS

PM060949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Humane Act"]

[Text] Kabul, 1 Nov -- Some time ago, the DRA security organs received a report that four foreigners had been taken prisoner by counterrevolutionaries in the region of Zabol, the BAKHTAR agency reports. Knowing of the dushmans' brutal treatment of prisoners, the security organs decided to take steps to free them. As a result of the operation, these four people were released. During an investigation it became clear that they were PRC citizens. These four men, who had been seized on Pakistan territory, were abducted onto DRA territory and had not committed an illegal action.

The DRA Government, guided by its humane policy and good will, and also wishing to improve relations with the DRA and the PRC, decided to hand over the four men to the PRC.

The DRA Foreign Ministry informed the PRC Embassy in Kabul of this decision.

In a note to the DRA Foreign Ministry, the Chinese Embassy requested it to return these four Chinese citizens. In accordance with the above, these four men were handed over yesterday by the security organs to the second secretary of the PRC Embassy in the presence of a representative of the DRA Foreign Ministry.

The PRC representative expressed gratitude to the DRA official authorities for this humane and good approach to the solution of this question, the BAKHTAR agency reports.

## INDIA, PRC RESUME NORMALIZATION TALKS

PM060916 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general eading "atest News"]

[Text] Delhi, 4 Nov -- The sixth round of Indian-Chinese talks on normalizing bilateral relations started here today.

The local press is reporting that the border problem between India and the PRC will top the agenda. Prospects for the development of cooperation in the sphere of science, technology, and culture will also be examined.

## BANGLADESH GROUP PROTESTS U.S. CHEMICAL BILL

LD041342 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Dhaka, November 4 TASS -- Representatives of the Pharmaceutical Association of Bangladesh have handed over to the U.S. Embassy in Dhaka a letter protesting the intention of a group of American senators to sponsor a bill which will allow the export of medicines, pesticides and other chemicals banned for use in the United States itself.

The letter said that the enactment of such legislation would have extremely negative consequences for developing countries including Bangladesh, since it would certainly be followed by increases in supplies there of medicaments and other chemical preparations which were health hazards.

## SOLDIER KILLED IN DRA RECEIVES POSTHUMOUS AWARDS

PM061002 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 5 November Second Edition carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article entitled "Mother and Son" by correspondent Captain A. Kovalev. The article is carried under the rubric "Scene of the Exploit -- Afghanistan" and is prefaced by the following editorial introduction:

"In the issue of 30 October this year KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reported on the exploit of Private First Class A. Koryavin, who was fulfilling his internationalist duty in the DRA. On the instructions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Army General D. Sukhorukov, commander of Airborne Assault Troops, yesterday delivered the Order of Lenin and gold star of Hero of the Soviet Union into safekeeping of the heroic serviceman's mother.

"The editorial office has been receiving letters from readers asking for a description of the hero's mother."

The article continues with details from the life of the deceased soldier and his mother taken from correspondence between them and from one of Koryavin's Army colleagues, who describes his death in action.

An article discussing Koryavin, which appeared in the 19 October edition of PRAVDA, was published in the 1 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages D1-D4.

## RYABOV SIGNS COOPERATION PROTOCOL IN JAKARTA

LD061258 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1625 GMT 5 Nov 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; report by Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Excerpt] The signing of a protocol on creating a mixed Soviet-Indonesian commission on trade and economic cooperation has taken place in Jakarta.

This protocol was signed during the course of an official visit by a Soviet Government delegation led by Comrade Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. At the signing ceremony it was noted that the creation of the mixed commission is an important step on the path of expanding and developing our trade and economic ties. The USSR and Indonesia, despite differences in their political systems, can cooperate effectively in these spheres. The creation of the commission will help to realize the great potential of cooperation and promote the search for new forms and directions in working out the strategy for such cooperation.

## TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PHILIPPINES

PM051633 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Oct 85 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation led by V.T. Ivanov, member of the AUCCTU Presidium and chief of the AUCCTV Organization Instruction Department, has returned to Moscow from Manila. The delegation was in the Philippines at the invitation of the three national trade union centers belonging to the WFTU -- the Federation of Philippine Trade Unions, the National Association of Trade Unions, and the National Congress of Workers.

During the visit meetings were also held with the leadership of other of the country's trade union associations, affiliated to the ICFTU and the World Confederation of Labor. The delegation was received at the Ministry of Labor and Employment. The delegation visited industrial enterprises, where it had conversation with trade union activists and working people, and went on a tour of the country.

Mutually useful talks were held on the prospects for the further development of friendly links and cooperation between the two countries' trade unions.

## LAO DEFENSE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

PM061157 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] On 5 November Army General K. Siphandon, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and defense minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], who was in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, left the Soviet Union.

The guest from Laos was seen off at Novosibirsk's Tolmachevo Airport by Army General A. T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister; V. A. Bokov, chairman of Novosibirsk Oblispolkom; Colonel General V. A. Vostrov, commander of the Red Banner Siberian Military District; Lieutenant General V. G. Samoylenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate; Lieutenant General G. A. Borisov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry External Relations Directorate, and others.

During his stay in Novosibirsk the guest from Laos visited Akademgorodok and the Novosibirsk Higher Military Political Combined Arms School named for the 60th anniversary of Great October, where a Soviet-Lao friendship rally was held. The LPDR defense minister laid flowers at the monument to the glory of the Siberian servicemen who gave their lives fighting for the motherland.

## LAO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CONGRESS MEETS

PM061207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In Close Collaboration"]

[Text] Vientiane, 1 Nov -- The constant development and strengthening of relations with the Soviet Union is a strategic area of Lao policy, P. Vongvichit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has stated. He was addressing the First Congress of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Society.

The LPRP considers, he pointed out, that the building of socialism in Laos must be buttressed by cooperation with the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union -- bulwark of the forces of peace and progress. The meeting last August between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K. Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, is of great significance for deepening Lao-Soviet ties. It ushered in a new stage in the development of relations of fraternal friendship and close collaboration between the LPRP and the CPSU and the two countries' governments and peoples.

The congress was addressed by V.P. Maslin, head of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the Soviet-Lao Friendship Society Central Board.

The congress has completed its work. Delegates representing the more than 60,000 society members summed up the results of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Society's activity during the 10 years of its existence.

The congress outlined its long-term plan of work, adopted a statute, and elected its leading organs. Khamsoul Saignaseng, member of the LPRP Central Committee and Lao government minister, was reelected chairman of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Society Central Board.

## SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-SRV TREATY NOTED

PM051923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent M. Domogatskikh report: "Vivid Milestone of Brotherhood; 3 November Will Be Seventh Anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and the SRV"]

[Excerpts] Hanoi -- The Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, signed 3 November 1978, was the logical and natural result of many years of all-round cooperation between the two peoples and countries and the solidarity of their communist parties. Relations of a new type, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, were tempered and strengthened during the very severe trials which beset the Vietnamese people, who fought for many years against the French colonizers and U.S. imperialists who tried to bring down the young socialist state.

Assessing the development of cohesion and cooperation between the SRV and the USSR since the signing of the treaty, Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee, said from the platform of the Fifth CPV Congress: "As Vietnam's most powerful and reliable ally, the Soviet Union stood resolutely on the side of our people and promptly and generously satisfied our need in the cause of strengthening our defense capability and defending the motherland. The Soviet Union supplied our economy with materials, equipment, and goods most essential for production and our people's life and provided us with help in building a number of major installations, which laid an important foundation for the material and technical base of socialism in our country."

In September this year, when the SRV celebrated the 40th anniversary of the revolution victory, Museum exhibits, newspaper and magazine articles, literary works, and frames of documentary movies described the friendship and combat solidarity between the Soviet and the fraternal heroic people of Vietnam.

This summer the friendship and cooperation between our countries was given new impetus when the Soviet Union was visited by an SRV party and government delegation led by Comrade Le Duan. The joint Soviet-Vietnamese declaration, signed by the CPSU and CPV leaders Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and Le Duan, is a document of exceptional importance. It marks a transition to a qualitatively new stage in the development of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV, for the sake of the interests of the two countries' peoples, the socialist community, the consolidation of peace, and security on the planet. Taking account of Vietnam's urgent needs to accelerate the development of the economy's leading sectors, the Soviet Union will provide it with multifaceted assistance in building important national economic installations, which will play a determining role in the future in the republic's economic development.

The anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, which is being widely and triumphantly celebrated in Vietnam today, reminds us once again of the inviolable brotherhood between our countries and peoples united by common ideals and aims.

## TRAN XUAN BACH MARKS USSR-SRV TREATY ANNIVERSARY

OW060623 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Friends: Please listen to our program marking the Seventh Anniversary of the signing of the USSR -Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. Participating in today's program are Comrades Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee; Cosmonaut Pham Tuan, twice Vietnamese hero and Hero of the Soviet Union; Huynh Cong Hoa, Vietnamese vice minister of marine products; Tong Tran Dao, Vietnamese vice minister of agriculture; Hoang Xuan Tuy, Vietnamese vice minister of higher and vocational education; Tran Thua, secretary of the Danang Municipal Party Committee; Vu Dinh Dien, an engineer with the geological survey team No. 9 in Cam Pha; and Pham The Bieu, secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association. You will hear statements by these comrades in this program.

Seven years have elapsed since the signing of the USSR-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. The past years have proved the efficiency of that document in upgrading the fraternal and cooperative relations between our two countries, relations whose foundations were laid by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and Ho Chi Minh.

In his statement, Comrade Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the CPV Central Committee said:

[Begin recording] Comrades, we share the same noble ideal, Marxism-Leninism, socialism, and communism, and belong to the same great family of the international socialist community. Our two countries have had diplomatic relations for the past 35 years, but the foundation for friendly relations was laid more than half a century ago when our venerated and beloved Uncle Ho found Leninism, the only way for the world's colonial and laboring peoples to liberate their nations and societies.

Marxism-Leninism became the revolutionary spirit and energy of President Ho Chi Minh, and international sentiment, a deep class feeling as reflected in the following two verses well remembered by our people: People in faraway places, 10,000 miles away, belong to the same family; proleterians in he four quarters are all brothers.

Many important, historic events that the Vietnamese people celebrated in 1985 have heralded a new, highly promising period for the Vietnamese revolution and nation. Among them, a special event was the joint Vietnamese-Soviet statement signed by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This was a new step in further strengthening the solidarity and friendship and in vigorously developing the all-round relations and cooperation between our two parties and countries [end recording].

## ATTEMPTS TO SEIZE CAMBODIAN TERRITORY WILL 'FAIL'

LD070013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Commentary by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] According to an AFP report from Bangkok, a gang of surviving Pol Pot men has undertaken a vain attempt to penetrate Cambodian territory in the area of Nchan Nnge, in the vicinity of the Thai border. Of late, as it has become known, similar provocations are being made much more frequently. Over to our commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov:

One must say that the Western media usually attempts to conceal the fact that sallies of enemies of the Cambodian people are being conducted from neighboring Thailand. A pretense was being made until quite recently, that the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the main strike forces of which is the Pol Pot organization, was functioning on Cambodian territory and controlling part of it. It occasionally did happen that this or that leader of the coalition, accompanied by numerous guards, made his way across the border and turned up at one of the clandestine Pol Pot bases, hidden in the thick of almost impenetrable jungle, and even received foreign emissaries there, who, in fact, also had to get there by secret paths. One such shelter is situated exactly in the vicinity of the Nchan Nnge village, where the above-mentioned provocation took place.

The istuation changed drastically in the spring of this year, by the end of the dry season, when forces of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army had liquidated the last hotbeds of resistance of the Pol Pot ruffle on Cambodian territory. Western propaganda services now have to confine themselves to visiting camps for displaced persons in Thailand, the way across the border being denied to them. And, naturally, their tales regarding activities of the notorious Coalition Government are becoming less and less credible. It is abolustely clear now that this coalition of reactionaries and traitors represents no one and has no right to speak on behalf of Cambodia, including at the United Nations. It is understandable, that such a situation, to put it mildly, is an embarrassment to Western protectors of the Pol Pot men. In order to rectify it, desperate attempts are being made anew to seize bridgeheads on Cambodian territory. But, these sallies fail from now on. The government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, elected by its own people, is in firm control of the entire territory of the country. Both the army and the local civil paramilitary force give resolute rebukes to the Pol Pot gangs and do not intend to yield an inch of their land to the enemy.

U.S. Interference in Southeast Asia Underscored

BK061307 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Commentary by Viktor Leonov: "The Source of Confusion at the Thai-Cambodian Border"]

[Text] There has been no peace at the Thai-Cambodian border for a long time. Why is there confusion in the area? Some propaganda sources say it is some Vietnamese threat from Cambodia, its ally. Some circles in the United States even add that Thailand is threatened by that danger. However, a danger threatening Thailand , if there is any, comes from another direction.

Let us remind you that we once heard ASEAN's complaint that the Pol Pot regime constituted a theat to Southeast Asia. After that government fell because of its crimes against the nation, however, ASEAN reversed black to white and described the criminal Pol Pot clique as war refugees waiting for U.S. humanitarian assistance at the Khmer refugee camps set up especially for those inside Thailand. It is not difficult to prove that the change in ASEAN's stance was not accidental.

It is known to all that the survival of the Pol Pot clique depends on support from the United States and other sources. Not long ago, the U.S. Congress approved another $5 million in the national budget to support the various groups of Khmer reactionaries. Such assistance has become more important now as all major strongholds of the Pol Pot clique inside Cambodia have already been destroyed. Remnants of the Pol Pot clique occasionally sneak into Cambodia from their sanctuaries in Thailand to stage subversive activities against the Cambodian people. Nationally, such sabotages can by no means affect the course of the situation in Cambodia. Yet the United States insists on keeping the criminal clique known for its previous defeants as an option. Why?

First of all, it is because some U.S. circles consider the Pol Pot clique of gunmen a tool to fan tension in the region. Once the tension is there, the United States can pressure ASEAN countries into receiving U.S. political and military support under the pretext of maintaining their security. U.S. supply ships called at Sattahip and other ports in Thailand to deliver large amounts of military hardware and weapons, including M-48 tanks, artillery pieces, and spare parts for jet fighters. Last year, the United States supplied Thailand with $110 million worth of weapons. U.S. sources did not try to conceal the fact that the United States is interested in storing weapons in Thai arsenals for use by its rapid deployment forces, which would be immediately moved to military bases in Thailand in case of emergency. Such a possibility can be substantiated by regular combined naval exercises between the United States and Thailand in the Gulf of Thailand codenamed the "Cobra Gold" exercises.

Under the plan of the U.S. general staff, Thailand has been selected as a target for pressure to adopt a militarist policy so that the United States can test the validity of its military formula, which it also wants to impose on other ASEAN countries. Although it failed to turn ASEAN into a military alliance, the United States has not given up its effort to persuade some ASEAN members to become its military allies under bilateral agreements. The United States realizes that a fundamental condition for its success is to block peace in the region. Moreover, since a decisive factor leading to regional peace is the forging of contacts and relations between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries, U.S. diplomatic officials and those of other branches of government have mobilized efforts to prevent the two groups of countries from meeting and talking to each other constructively.

Anyway, the general situation in Southeast Asia indicates that the trend favors achieving correct international politics in the region. This can be seen from the statement on the visit to Thailand by the Supreme Soviet delegation, which says: Both sides support the policy of peaceful settlement of the problems in Southeast Asia. This point is fully supported by the foreign policy line adopted by the three countries in Indochina. At their recent meeting in Phnom Penh, the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] reiterated that the three countries firmly uphold the principle of striving for peace in Southeast Asia. They are thus willing to hold talks with the ASEAN countries in a bid to improve the situation in Cambodia. The Phnom Penh statement also stressed that the Indochinese countries are sincere in establishing good-neighborly relations with Thailand. The proposal by the Indochinese countries to set up security zones along bogh sides of the Thai-Cambodian border is still significant. If the ASEAN countries support such initiatives, it will help pave the way for settling regional problems. When the conflicting parties turn to each other, it is always possible to hope for a settlement to the tension at the Thai-Cambodian border. Generally speaking, this will also pave the way for establishing a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

## JARUZELSKI SPEECH TO PZPR PLENUM REPORTED

LD061612 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, November 6 TASS -- The results of the elections to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic come in line with the vital interests of the Polish people and the socialist state. They confirm that a notable headway has been made in the process of normalization of the political situation in the country, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP), in his summarizing speech at the scheduled plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee.

The most important thing, he stressed, is that at the elections the overwhelming majority of the population demonstrated a feeling of patriotism and responsibility, showed staunchness in the face of the scheming of those forces which tried to direct Poland to the wrong road.

Wojciech Jaruzelski condemned the anti-Polish propaganda campaign conducted in the West around the elections to the Sejm. Western countries, he went on to say, carry on a dirty psychological war against Poland. They are unhappy at the process of normalization in our country, at our prospects. This is why the U.S. Administration tried to inderfere in the process of the elections in different ways. This is why a campaign of aggressive anti-Polish propaganda began across the ocean yet another time. The policy of sanctions, the policy of intervention in the internal affairs of Poland is still being pursued there.

Despite the underhand scheming of the enemies -- the scheming of which we never forget -- the results of the elections gave us a fresh impulse of energy in tackling urgent tasks. We have become stronger, and consequently, can resolve the existing problems with an even greater insistence.

The consolidation of people's Poland as a dependable link of the socialist community is of major significance in the present-day dangerous international situation. This is why the elections to the Sejm, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed, were of great importance on the foreign policy plane as well. They promoted the consolidation of the international standing of the Polish People's Republic and boosted its prestige in the world.

Wojciech Jaruzelski highly assessed the results of the Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states. The documents endorsed by the meeting, he said, offer an alternative to the imperialist policy of tension and confrontation, devise and specify ways for a turn for the better in international affairs, the turn for detente and equitable cooperation.

## CHANGES IN POLISH LEADERSHIP NOTED

LD061914 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, November 6 TASS -- The first session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic of the ninth convocation was held in the Polish capital today. The deputies of the country's top power body passed a resolution on the resignation of Poland's Council of Ministers, elected the leading bodies of the Polish state and a chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP), was elected the president of Poland's Council of State.

The Sejm assigned the post of the chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers of Zbigniew Messner who previously was deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Roman Malinowski was elected the marshal of the Polish Sejm.

HONECKER, OTHERS ATTEND RECEPTION MARKING GOSR

LD070025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1927 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 6 Nov (ADN) -- The USSR is approaching the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, which is attracting the attention of the whole of mankind, with important and realistic proposals. These are aimed at curbing the arms race, at strengthening peace and international security. This was stated by the Soviet ambassador to the GDR, Vyacheslav Kochemasov, at a festive reception which he gave in Berlin Wednesday evening to mark the 68th GOSR anniversary.

The guests included SED CC General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, Council of Ministers Chairman, Horst Sindermann, People's Chamber President, additional party and state leadership members and GDR public figures.

We are prepared for an honest and serious dialogue, which has agreements as its goals, and which takes the interests and the security of all states and peoples into account, the ambassador continued in his toast. It is in this spirit, with a feeling of the utmost responsibility for the fate of the world, that his country's leadership is acting.

The ambassador underlined that the Soviet Union, whose foreign policy began with Lenin's decree on peace, and the other countries of the socialist community, are doing everything possible to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war, to prevent the militarization of peace, and to preserve peace on earth.

This determination had been confirmed at the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee. In this crucial hour of history the governments and peoples of all countries must join forces in their struggle against the threat of total annihilation which is hanging over mankind, and must solve all unsettled questions by political means.

BULGARIANS STOP IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO PRC

PM061525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 85 Morning edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly headed by S. Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, made a brief stopover in Moscow 4 November en route from Sofia to Beijing.

The delegation was greeted by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Council of the Union, other officials, and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

## DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES FRG AIDE

PM060953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Consultations at USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Working consultations between corresponding administrations of the USSR and FRG Foreign Ministries were held 30-31 October. Ke. Seitz, an FRG representative taking part in them, was received by A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister.

## EUREKA COUNTRIES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE, DECLARATION

LD061919 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Hanover, November 6 TASS -- By TASS special correspondents Albert Balebanov, Vyacheslav Bondarev and Vladimir Serov.

The second intergovernmental conference on the Eureka project came to a close here today with the passing of two final documents -- a communique and a declaration of principles of cooperation between European countries in high technology.

Ministers for foreign affairs and scientific research from 18 West European countries and representatives of the European Economic Community took part in the conference.

The declaration, setting forth the principles, objectives and major directions of cooperation should facilitate the enhanced effectiveness and competitiveness of the Western European economy on the world market. The provision that Eureka projects will serve civilian purposes is an important element of the declaration.

The conferees agreed to concentrate the efforts of their countries and private companies at the initial stage on the development of advanced technologies in the following areas: informatics and communications, robotics, development of new materials, industrial technology, biotechnology, study of the ocean, lasers, environmental protection and transport.

Ten specific projects were approved, including those involving the development of industrial lasers, micro-computers for education and home use, the establishment of a European network of research centres, study of the degree of pollution of the troposphere above Europe.

The third intergovernmental conference on the Eureka project will be held in London in May next year.

## STRAUSS SUPPORT OF SDI REJECTED

LD070047 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 6 Nov 85

["Advocate of the 'Star Wars'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 6 TASS -- By TASS commentator Lev Aksenov.

Franz-Josef Strauss, prime minister of West Germany's Bavaria land, leader of the Christian-Social Union (CSU), assessed the U.S. Administration's "Strategic Defense Initiative" as "a major project" to the realization of which "the Europeans have been invited". Speaking in an interview to the West German television, Franz-Josef Strauss at the same time spoke very sceptically about the "Eureka" project drafted by a number of Western European nations, describing it as only a "term" which still had to be filled with content.

The role of an advocate of the "star wars" program assumed by Franz-Josef Strauss can hardly come as a surprise to anyone. Throughout his career this Bavarian politician always followed the principle -- "What is good for the military-industrial complex is good for the Federal Republic of Germany." It is not an accident that Bavaria, where the CSU party has been in power for decades, is a veritable "arms forgery" [as received] the region where major West German arms-producing companies are based.

It is not accidential either that the CSU leader chose precisely this time for an "advertisement" for the American "star wars" doctrine.

These days a meeting of heads of diplomatic services, and science ministers from 18 Western European countries is in progress in Hannover. They discuss prospects for the "Eureka" project. Franz-Josef Strauss regarded it as a potential "threat to the 'Strategic Defense Initiative'", for "Eureka" may deflect a portion of the scientific and technological potential from the space militarization program that is being imposed by the United States on its allies. No one has ever heard of a case when the prime minister of Bavaria failed to support Washington's line on any issue. Today, too, having discarded all methods of diplomacy, he wants to bring pressure to bear on those "obstinate guys" from Western Europe who do not want to join in the American space adventure unconditionally.

FRENCH TIES WITH U.S. MILITARY GROWING

LD062353 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1945 GMT 6 Nov 85

[From the "World Today" program; presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The Pentagon is not halting its attempts to include West European military industrial concerns in its militaristic programs; not without success in a number of cases. It became known today that the U.S. military department has placed an order for the production of the most up-to-date mobile battlefield communications system, with the French corporation Thomson. The cost of almost $4.5 billion may give some idea of the scale of work involved. It must be noted that this order followed a fierce struggle between French and British military concerns.

Britain's Prime Minister Thatcher insisted in every way possible that the contract should be concluded with a British company, saying England is the United States' most loyal ally and that its military corporations are more worthy of gaining access to the Pentagon's feeding trough. Competing with the British, the French leader asserted in turn that France is no less loyal to its allied obligations. Moreover, the French corporation undertook to carry out the Pentagon's order much more cheaply than its British competitor. This largely predetermined the final solution in favor of the French contractor.

PROTESTS AGAINST U.S. ARMS PLANS CONTINUE

LD070045 Moscow TASS in English 1700 Nov 6 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 6 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Oleg Shirokov:

The movement of protest against the American plans to militarize outer space, end the arms race and ensure security for all peoples is mounting all over Europe.

The union of the socialist parties of the member states of the European Economic Community has opposed the implementation of the American plans to militarize outer space. "The Western European socialists reject any involvement of their governments in the U.S.-imposed preparations for 'star wars'," Jacques Huntzinger, national secretary of the French Socialist Party on international affairs, has told a press conference in Brussels.

In the Netherlands, peace campaigners are blocking military bases and other facilities following the government's disgraceful surrender to American and NATO pressure and adoption of the decision to deploy 48 cruise missiles on Dutch soil. In response to an appeal from anti-war organizations, a "civil disobedience" campaign is to be organized in the country to include a mass refusal to pay part of the taxes which go for military purposes, boycott of construction work connected with the acceptance of the missiles, stoppage of trains and symbolic occupation of military institutions.

Participants in a conference organized by the international Pugwash movement in the Bavarian city of Starnberg have come out in favour of the gradual reduction of conventional armaments. More than thirty scientists dealing with international security problems took part in the forum.

A group of parliamentary deputies from the Socialist Party of Austria have issued a statement stressing the need for the adoption by nuclear powers of the solemn pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Austrian parliamentarians expressed the conviction that such a step would largely facilitate the establishment of an atmosphere of confidence in international relations.

Indeed, the anti-war movement is gaining momentum. But, simultaneously, Washington is stepping up its demands on the Western European allies for unconditional support for the American plans to militarize outer space. The unceremonious pressure compels even the most obedient NATO countries to stop and ponder because they realize that should the partially space-based anti-missile system be deployed, they will become even more militarily and politically dependent on the United States. Even the most ardent advocates of the cold war understand that the "space umbrella", following the positioning of Pershing two's and cruise missiles, will turn the accomplices in its criminal designs to make a first strike.

## BRUTENTS MEETS WITH LEBANESE PARTY LEADERS

PM061442 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Meetings In Damascus"]

[Text] Damascus, 5 Nov -- Meetings have been held here between the CPSU delegation headed by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, which is in Syria, and the leadership of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] headed by G. Hawi, secretary general of the LCP Central Committee. During the talks, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the situation in Lebanon and the Near East and other urgent international problems. The sides advocated the solution of Lebanon's problems on the basis of national consensus in the interests of ensuring the country's unity, territorial integrity, and national independence.

The Lebanese comrades were familiarized with the progress of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. They voiced the total support of communists and all Lebanese patriots for the Soviet Union's constructive foreign policy and its peace-loving initiatives.

The meeting participants stated their mutual desire to further strengthen and develop fraternal relations between the CPSU and the LCP.

The CPSU delegation met with W. Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] of Lebanon. The joint interest in further developing friendly ties between the CPSU and the PSP was reaffirmed.

A meeting was held between the CPSU delegation and N. Birri, leader of Lebanon's Amal movement.

The CPSU delegation met with S. Qaddah, deputy secretary general of the Ba'th Party regional leadership.

During the talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, S. Qaddah made a high assessment of the Soviet Union's stance on the questions of a Near East settlement and its consistent support for the Arab peoples' just struggle, including the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, for their legitimate national rights.

## IRAQI MINISTER RECEIVES VARDZELASHVILI

JN061234 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1142 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Nov (INA) -- Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud met this morning with Omar Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgia SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet friendship delegation. They reviewed ways to promote bilateral cooperation.

## ISRAELI, U.S. DEFENSE FORCES BEGIN EXERCISE

LD070748 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, November 6 TASS -- Israeli Defense Forces today started a large-scale exercise involving reservists. More than 15,000 people came to special mobilization stations following a standard signal.

Tel Aviv uses the cover of civil defense exercises to carry on aggressive preparations against neighbouring Arab states and upgrade the system of mobilizing reservists.

The exercise encompasses a number of the country's eastern and north-eastern regions and involves fire practice with live ammunition. The actions of land troops are being supported by aircraft.

Ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet set sail for Israeli shores to ensure the necessary interaction with the Israeli military command.

## HUSAYN URGES INTERNATIONAL MIDEAST CONFERENCE

PM061032 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: " For Convening a Conference"]

[Text] Amman, 3 Nov -- Addressing a National Assembly session here, King Husayn of Jordan condemned the Israeli Zionist leaders' continuing attempts to establish hegemony in the Arab world with unlimited assistance from the imperialist circles supporting aggression.

The king stressed that Jordan will strive to establish a just and lasting peace in the Near East on the basis of the norms of international law and UN decisions. After urging that an international conference on the Near East be convened involving all the interested sides, he stated: "We believe that there is no other path to peace and that without this the Near East will continue to be characterized by a lack of stability and by constant tension and will represent a threat to peace throughout the world."

The Jordanian head of state pointed out the dangerous nature of the split among different groupings of Arab leaders and called for the pooling of efforts and coordination of actions in resolving vitally important Pan-Arab problems. In this connection he proposed forming a special commission on normalizing relations among the Arab countries.

"The Arab world's main problem" and the " center of attention of Pan-Arab activity" was what the king called the question of ensuring the Palestinian Arab people's rights.

## GEYVANDOV: U.S., ISRAEL SEEKING SEPARATE DEALS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "'House of Cards' Full of Missiles"]

[Text] In their search for their next Arab partner for separate deals the American and Israeli allies have again recently been resorting with undisguised cynicism to arm-twisting. In so doing they openly vaunt such acts as the Israeli Air Forces' bombing of the PLO headquarters on the territory of sovereign Tunisia and the hijacking of an Egyptian passenger plane by the U.S. Armed Forces.

Tel Aviv and Washington proceed from the premise that these actions "have compromised," "undermined the position of," and all but "removed from the game" the PLO, and have thereby cleared the way for a deal with Jordan.

To make the deal more attractive the U.S. Administration promised to sell arms worth almost $2 billion to Amman. But the U.S. Congress, for its part, is making this "Noble" impulse conditional on Jordan entering into direct talks with Israel by 1 March next year.

At roughly the same time Israeli Prime Minister Peres arrived in Washington and the American mass media fell over each other to report that he had brought his own plan for a Near East settlement with him. Armed with all this, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Murphy carried out a semi-secret trip to Amman. Why? Apparently to further advance the policy of arm-twisting.

After talks with the U.S. Administration Premier Peres spoke in public about the details of his plan, which he called a "new diplomatic initiative," when addressing the UN General Assembly's present jubilee session in New York. Expressing his readiness to travel to Jordan before the end of the year to begin talks, he exclaimed, not without bombast: "I hereby proclaim that the state of war between Israel and Jordan must be ended immediately. Israel states its readiness for this in the hope that King Husayn will reciprocate this move."

The first question, however, which arises in connection with this statement is: Why just Jordan? After all, Israel is at war or in conflict with all its Arab neighbors, not to mention the expelled Palestinian people. And even with Egypt there is a continuing border dispute, despite the existence of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The Near East crisis which was generated by Tel Aviv's policy, and which has already lasted more than one decade, is attracting more and more Arab countries into its orbit. So that virtually everyone in the world today, excluding for the time being the American and Israeli allies, correctly considers that an all-embracing settlement of the conflict, rather than partial measures or separate deals, is an essential prerequisite for establishing durable peace and security in the region.

The settlement must be based on at least three fundamental provisions. First, the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967. Second, the exercise by the Arab people of Palestine of their legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. Third, the securing of the right of all the region's states to independent existence and development. These principles form the basis of all UN Security Council and General assembly resolutions, and their correctness is recognized by everyone except, once again, the American and Israeli allies.

But in proposing the Peres "initiative" as a Near East settlement what does the Israeli Government intend to hold talks about and how? Let us say straight off that, while the present Israeli cabinet considers itself a government of national unity, there is no unanimity on this score. According to the American ABC radio and television corporation, the prime minister -- the leader of the Labor Party -- and the leadership of the Likud bloc -- the other coalition partner -- "diverge on at least four questions concerning the strategy for ensuring peace in the Near East." What is the essence of these divergences? In ABC's interpretation, they are as follows: 1. The Likud bloc is resolutely and irrevocably opposed to an international conference on the Near East, whereas Peres is ready to agree to a resolution of the problem under international auspices (remember that formulation); 2. Likud is against any PLO participation in this process, whereas Peres is ready for talks with a Jordanian delegation in which officials nominated by the PLO would BE PRESENT [preceding are in boldface]. 3. Likud advocates Israel retaining the whole of the West Bank of the River Jordan, whereas Peres is ready to compromise on territorial questions with Jordan.

4. Likud is opposed to an agreement with Jordan on the West Bank of the Jordan until a general peace agreement has been drafted, whereas Peres does not exclude this possibility.

Even from a cursory comparison of the above-mentioned "disagreements" one can conclude that they are merely tactical ploys which have nothing to do with a genuine peace settlement. The correctness of this conclusion is confirmed by the explanations given later by Peres himself. What, for example, does he mean by "international auspices"? It transpires that Peres would like the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to state that they "would highly value direct talks between Israel and Jordan on achieving an all-embracing peace in the Near East," thereby blessing the holding of them and the results achieved. As for the substance of these talks, in Peres' opinion, the "plan granting autonomy to the Palestinians in line with the Camp David agreements signed in 1978" must constitute their point of departure.

Thus once again we have the Camp David deal -- a deal concluded behind the Arabs' backs and rejected by every Pan-Arab summit as having nothing to do with a Near East settlement and, in particular, its key question -- the Palestinian question. Not to mention the fact that all schemes proposed by the American and Israeli allies completely reject the participation of the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine -- in the process of rsolving the crisis. That is understandable, since it is the Israeli leaders' plan that the process will lead only to perpetuation of Israel's occupation of the West Bank of the River Jordan or the greater part of its territory.

There is nothing surprising therefore in the fact that the world community of nations and, in particular, the Arab countries, reject these separate deals and advocate an all-embracing, just, and durable Near East settlement, which can only be achieved by collective efforts. The holding of an international conference under UN auspices with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, is the practical way toward this. Many years of experience shows that this is in fact the only sensible and effective way of putting an end to the state of war in the Near East and establishing a durable peace there, and of achieving this without further bloodshed, intrigues and underhand deals struck by some behind the backs of others, and with due account of the legitimate interests of all interested parties without exception.

In view of what has been said, it was not difficult to predict either the reaction of the Arab world as a whole to the latest American-Israeli maneuver or in particular the reaction of Jordan -- the chief target of its intrigue. Thus, Al-Rifa'i, the country's prime minister, has reaffirmed that Jordan is in favor of a just and mutually acceptable peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict by means of an international conference in which all interested parties, including the permanent members of the UN Security Council, will take part. "We stress that Jordan flatly rejects direct talks or any other separate settlement with Israel," Jordanian Information Minister Al-Khatib has stated in this connection.

In Israel itself the Peres "initiative" has been called a "carefully constructed diplomatic house of cards." I would add that it is a "house of cards" concealing missiles and bombs. This was shown, in particular, by the latest raid just carried out on Lebanon by Israeli aircraft (incidentally, it was already the 13th this year). And if the present U.S. Administration is sincerely interested in settling regional conflicts, as opposed to scoring propaganda points, then it would be no bad thing to begin with the most protracted and bloody of them -- the Near East conflict. To do that, I believe, is not so difficult despite the great complexity of the problem itself. All that is needed is that the United States stop ignoring the clearly expressed opinion of the world community of nations.

## FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MENGISTU VISIT TO MOSCOW

### Meets Ryzhkov

PM071053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] A meeting took place in the Kremlin on 6 November between Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia who is in the Soviet Union on a friendly working visit.

During the conversation, which was conducted in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding, the very great importance of the Soviet-Ethiopian summit negotiations that have taken place was stressed. Expressing satisfaction with the state of cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia in various spheres and with the prospects outlined for such cooperation, Nikolay Ryzhkov and Mengistu Haile Mariam discussed in this connection a number of issues, paying particular attention to enhancing the efficiency of economic, trading and other bilateral links.

The two sides expressed their desire for further deepening of friendly relations between the USSR and Ethiopia in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the cause of peace and progress.

Taking part in the conversation were:

On the Soviet side -- Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Boris Aristov, minister of foreign trade; Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Gennadiy Andreyev, USSR ambassador to Ethiopia.

On the Ethiopian side -- Addis Tedla, member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Committee for Centralized Planning; Tekeze-Shoa Aytenfiso, minister of mines, energy and water resources; Wollie Chekol, minister of external trade; and Nesibu Ta , Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR.

### Conversation With Shevardnadze

PM071051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze had a meeting with Mengistu Haile Mariam in the Kremlin on the same day [6 Nov].

During a warm and friendly converation the head of the socialist Ethiopia expressed high appreciation of his meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and of the Soviet-Ethiopian summit talks.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Mengistu Haile Mariam exchanged views on topical international problems, the situation in Africa and in separate parts of that continent. Eduard Shevardnadze spoke in detail about the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to France.

Mengistu Haile Mariam supported the initiatives and pointed out their constructive nature and topicality. The sides reiterated their mutual intention to continue the active exchange of views and information on foreign policy problems which are of mutual interest.

Taking part in the conversation were: from the Soviet side Leonid Ilyichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Gennadiy Andreyev, ambassador of the USSR to Ethiopia, and from the Ethiopian side Ashagre Yigletu, secretary of the Central Committee [CC] of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] head of the International Department of the WPE CC, Goshu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs of Ethiopia, Tibebu Shiferau, head of the European Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia and Nesibu Taye, ambassador of Ethiopia to the USSR.

## SHEVARDNADZE, MOZAMBIQUE'S CHISSANO GIVE SPEECHES

LD061747 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov (TASS) -- The CPSU Central Committee and the government of the USSR gave a lunch today in honor of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Joaquim Chissano, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo party [Mozambique Liberation Front] and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Speeches were exchanged at the luncheon, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; and Joaquim Chissano. The guests from Mozambique arrived in the Soviet Union on Sunday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

## U.S. SWITCHING TO OVERT AID FOR UNITA GANGS

PM051629 Moscow PRAVDA Russian 27 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Igor Tarutin "Commentator's Column": "They Will Not Submit"]

[Text] Reports have appeared in the U.S. press citing representatives of the U.S. Congress and the intelligence service to the effect that Washington is examining the question of giving extensive assistance to the gangs of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Angola. Several conferences on this theme have already been held under the auspices of the National Security Council.

As is well known last summer the legislators on Capitol Hill repealed the Clark amendment, which forbade the administration's support for the Angolan antigovernment groupings. The White House is now deciding how best to equip the UNITA gangs. "The CIA and the Pentagon," THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "are campaigning for covert military assistance of the type being given to the rebels in Afghanistan."

Well, the scale of the undeclared U.S. war against that country (and not just that one: remember Nicaragua) is well known. Now, by all accounts similar plans are being hatched regarding Angola. Its progressive internal transformations and independent foreign policy, including the firm stance on the Namibian question, long ago made the young republic the object of the imperialist forces' unceasing intrigues.

So far the main "dirty work" has been done by South Africa, whose troops have now invaded Angolan territory again. The United States preferred to remain backstage, exerting diplomatic pressure on Launda and coordinating the subversive actions against Angola.

Washington has apparently begun thinking now that the camouflage may be discarded. Especially since Pretoria is finding it increasingly hard to carry out the policing functions in the region that have been placed on it. The racist regime is experiencing a most acute domestic political crisis, caused by the unprecedented scale of the anti-apartheid actions by the country's black population.

Under these conditions the United States is switching to overt interference in Angola's international affairs with the intention of placing that interference on a state footing. The possibility of introducing trade sanctions -- an embargo on the U.S. import of Angolan oil and on the export of U.S. goods to Angola -- is also being discussed at the same time as the decision on assistance to the terrorist groupings. In brief, a full-frontal attack is being launched.

An Angola's ANGOP news agency has stated, the forces of reaction will not succeed in bringing the Angolan people to their knees. The steadfastness of the republic's population and the socialist countries' solidarity with its struggle will prevent the implementation of the sinister plans of U.S. imperialism and the South African regime, the statement points out.

## COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES RSA PRESS RESTRICTIONS

MB061829 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Aleksandr Volgov commentary]

[Text] The RSA government has recently imposed a ban on the reporting of unrest incidents by news media. The incidents arise from a well-coordinated and unrelenting campaign against apartheid in South Africa, a campaign in which thousands of people are involved. News reporters who violate the ban face lengthy prison sentences. This matter is discussed by (Aleksandr Volgov): As of today, news reporters in South Africa are required to pay attention to noninterest items such as the cleanliness of streets and well-kept gardens. They are required to remember Pieter Botha's words: I declare a state of emergency in South Africa in order to achieve peace, law, and order. If we consider South Africa's indigenous Africans, who are fed up with being treated as unwelcome strangers in the land of their birth, there are now unmistakable signs that the majority of them are very determined to fight for the restoration of their human rights.

It is a known fact that racists are a very provocative lot. Can the police be expected to behave like angels? There is already evidence of unrestrained police behavior in African townships, such as Crossroads, near Cape Town, where police shot at children in their own backyards. How can a news reporter disregard the fact that after the shootings, three children between 5 and 7 years old were seriously injured and had to be hospitalized? How can a news reporter not pay attention to the examining physician's report, which stated that many bullet wounds were found on the bodies of the children? This is not an isolated report. Many other cases have gone unreported.

According to the South African Institute of Race Relations report in the 100 days since the declaration of the state of emergency, 340 persons have been killed and more than 1,000 have been injured. According to Pieter Botha's government, such incidents ought to be overlooked or accepted as means for restoring law and order in African townships. Can you say that in South Africa, the unrelenting struggle of 25 million Africans against apartheid is irrelevant and not news worthy? The unrest is caused by problems in the social welfare and political sectors.

Today, the struggle against apartheid has spilled over into white residential areas. All the population groups in South Africa are participating in the struggle against apartheid. The number of correct thinking whites on the color question has increased. These whites clearly recognize that a precondition for future peace and security in South Africa is the acceptance of Africans as full and unfettered citizens with rights as enjoyed by whites. It is clear that such a development is unpalatable to the promotors of apartheid and their allies in the West, who regard South Africa as a cheap source of tremendous profits for capitalist multinational companies.

The rulers of South Africa are truly dependent on the use of force to maintain the apartheid status quo. They talk a deceptive language of reform -- as if fundamental changes were taking place to make the apartheid dispensation more humane and acceptable. The apartheid policy is the product and desire of the white minority that controls political power in South Africa. The Africans have been reduced to slavery in the land of their birth. The denial of human rights to Africans cannot be reformed or condoned. This practice has to be wiped out completely. The Africans are chanting: Down with apartheid! This slogan is cherished and supported by all freedom loving human beings, who respect human life.

## GOSR ANNIVERSARY MEETING HELD 6 NOV

### Opening Ceremonies

LD061521 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1355 GMT on 6 November begins a live relay of the Great October Socialist Revolution festive meeting from the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

The relay opens with shots of the audience; at 1400 GMT USSR leaders are shown entering the hall, with Promyslov leading Gorbachev, Gromyko, Ryzhkov, an unidentified man, and Ligachev. Gromyko and Gorbachev are then shown in close-up. Those present greet Soviet leaders, led by Gorbachev, with standing ovation.

The announcer then says Comrade Promyslov is to open the festive session.

At 1401 GMT Promyslov says that Moscow greets the festive session and declares the session open. The Soviet national anthem is played. The camera shows shots of the audience and then shows, in part, those on the platform, with, from left to right, standing in second row: Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Zimyanin, Zaykov, Nikonov, Kapitonov, and Rusakov; in front row, in part: Ligachev, Gorbachev, Promyslov, Grishin, Ryzhkov, an unidentified man, Solomentsev, Aliyev, and Shevardnadze.

At 1404 GMT those on the platform sit as Chebrikov is announced as the speaker. A long shot of Chebrikov speaking is shown, cutting to a medium shot of Chebrikov, with Ryzhkov and Solomentsev visible on either side of him. Chebrikov is then shown in medium shot, with Dolgikh, Talyzin, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, Sokolov, and Demichev visible.

### Chebrikov Report

LD061554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report on speech by Viktor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman, Committee for State Security, entitled, "Under the Banner of October to New Frontiers in the Perfection of Socialism," which he read at the 6 November festive meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] Comrades, 68 years ago the Russian proletariat in alliance with the poorest peasantry, under the leadership of the Leninist party, made a victorious breakthrough into the future. An event of world historic significance took place, the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. The October Revolution is a revolution of social justice. It was the embodiment of the deepest aspirations of people of labor, of their desire for freedom, equality, and happiness. Exploitation of man by man, social and national lack of rights, unemployment, and illiteracy became irreversibly things of the past. For the first time in history there was born a state that is governed by the working people themselves and where the friendship of all the peoples united therein has been firmly entrenched.

The October Revolution was a revolution of creation, creation for the good of the people. Having made those whose labor directly produces wealth the real masters of the means of production, it turned the talent and energy of millions to building the material and technical base of a new society. The October Revolution was a genuine revolution in people's consciousness.

It demonstrated convincingly what huge potential is harbored within the emancipated initiative of the man of labor, and what might power is stored up in collectivism and comradeship, in Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and in the moral and political unity of society.

The October Revolution was a revolution in the interests of peace. The struggle against war and for peace among peoples began with the first decree of the young Soviet power. The victory of October, in Lenin's words, was also the first victory of the cause of destroying wars.

The chain reaction of changes provoked by the October Revolution radically altered the social aspect of the planet. The world system of socialism grew up; the colonial empires crumbled; tens of young, independent states appeared on the political map of the world. The October Revolution lives on in the achievements of those who trod the uncharted road of history, erected the industrial giants of the first 5-year plans, laid the foundations of collective agriculture, withstood and were victorious in the Great Patriotic War, restored the economy which had been destroyed by the enemy, mastered the natural wealth of Siberia and the Far East, and put the first earth satellites into space orbits. The revolution continues in the deeds and designs of Soviet people who are perfecting the socialist society and building communism.

Today the innovative spirit of October, the experience accumulated in the course of almost seven decades, are expressed in a concentrated form in our main political document, the new edition of the Party Program. Let the bond between generations and their revolutionary continuity consolidate further. This is a guarantee for the ideas and the cause of October to live for centuries to come. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

1. Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development Is the Continuation of the Cause of October.

Comrades, the revolutionary-transforming activities of the Communist Party, created by the great Lenin, have ensured epoch-making gains in the struggle for the social liberation of working people. These gains have firmly become a part of life; they are being filled with an increasingly profound meaning. The creation of a powerful socialist state and of the foundations of a civilization of a historically new type have come about as a result of the selfless labor of the Soviet people. Now, developing [razrabatyvaya] and realizing the plans for moving forward, we can confidently rely upon what has been achieved -- and what has been achieved is impressive, it is a graphic evidence of the creative force of socialism. The October Revolution and the ensuing course of socialist construction have shown everyone that the helm of the state has been taken by a party which is fully aware of its very great responsibility for the destinies of our great power. Constructing a new society has taken titanic efforts. Complicated and difficult periods were encountered along this path, but each time the party, the working class, and all working people found inner strength which enabled them to reach new heights. History itself has confirmed the ability of the CPSU to find, at each stage of development, no matter how the events turned, the possibilities laid down in the socialist system to stir up the energy of the masses to ensure the continuous progress of society. Our party, as Vladimir Ilyich Lenin pointed out, learned "the art of flexibility so necessary in a revolution and the ability to change one's tactics quickly and sharply, taking account of objective conditions that have changed, and choosing a different path to our goal if the former path turns out to be inexpedient or impossible at a given period in time." It was precisely this Leninist art of political leadership that was vividly demonstrated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. Yes, we are changing our tactics and perfecting our strategy. We are choosing the paths toward our goal that are most expedient and appropriate to the changed conditions. And the importance of the April Plenum as a turning-point lies in the fact that it determined a strategic course toward accelerating the country's social and economic development, toward a qualitative transformation in all aspects of the life of Soviet society.

Setting a decisive course toward a revision of all that has not justified itself and hampers our movement; setting a course for innovation, creative initiative, and daring quests; giving scope for direct and principled criticism of shortcomings -- all this causes a high political and labor upsurge and determines the atmosphere in the party and country on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, stresses that "the tasks set by the party are topical, complex, and of huge dimensions. They have been spoken about frankly and constructively. We have taken a major step in the right direction and mapped out measures which direct the country toward the implementation of changes on a historic scale. These are worthy goals, for the sake of which neither effort nor knowledge nor labor can be spared."

In elaborating a program to raise our society to a qualitatively higher level, the Central Committee is firmly following the Leninist instruction to act on scientific foundations. This was cogently confirmed yet again by the Central Committee's October (1985) Plenum. It opened up a new stage in the preparation for the 27th Party Congress; it adopted the decision to submit for discussion to Communists and all Soviet people draft documents of vast political significance: the new edition of the CPSU Program, changes in the party statutes, and the main guidelines for the country's economic and social development for the forthcoming 5-year plan and for the period up to the year 2000. These party documents represent in essence a complete elaboration of the most important problems of the development of Soviet society, which is applicable for today and for the historical perspective. They contain a clear, Marxist-Leninist analysis of the leading tendencies in domestic and international life; profound theoretical generalizations have been supplied, as well as realistic conclusions and recommendations. They have a clear-cut political purposefulness, and are called upon to become a reliable scientific base for the expansion of the creative activity of Soviet people.

The Central Committee has begun to confer directly with the party and the whole Soviet people. A discussion by the whole party and the whole people of the draft documents which are to be adopted by the congress will help to determine more accurately, on the basis of taking an all-round account of the opinion of the masses and party organizations and of the conclusions of science, the fundamental tasks that confront Soviet society, ways of increasing the leading role of the party, and the means of achieving the program aim of communism.

Soviet society is now going through a period that is exceptionally rich in content and is crucial. We have all felt that over a certain period of time, although progressive movement did continue, problems accumulated in the country, and delays in their solution resulted in economic and social difficulties. The growth in labor productivity and the overall rate in development of production have dragged. Negative phenomena, such as narrow departmental interests, playing safe, and falsification of reports have made themselves felt at various levels of management. A certain section of cadres have lost the taste for the timely implementation of reforms and innovations dictated by life. They have started to manifest a fear of brave solutions, bureaucratism, and conservatism. Let us say straight out: This has had an unfavorable effect on the situation.

It would be incorrect to think that all that took place remained unseen. No, the shortcomings were seen, they were spoken about, and appeals were made for them to be eradicated. The situation, nevertheless, did not improve. The measures taken were frequently half-hearted, inconsistent, and were not seen through to the end.

Recently the party has managed to revive the political and improve the moral atmosphere in the country. As a result, the mood of society has changed notably, the interest of working people in all matters has increased. It is noted everywhere that there is greater order, discipline is being strengthened, exactingness is increasing, and the feeling of civic responsibility is growing. The Soviet people correctly link the solution of new tasks, an innovative approach to pressing problems and the growing dynamism of the life of our society with the Communist Party, the activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo. The whole enormous political and organizational work of the Central Committee meets the fundamental interests of our people, the further strengthening of the economic and defense might of the country, the cause of peace and socialism.

Comrades, we have begun to tackle problems whose scale is unprecedented in the full sense of the word. First of all, we are to raise our socialist management to a new level. The transition to highly efficient economic growth is to be accomplished in the shortest possible time. Without such a radical breakthrough in the development of the national economy, and without resolutely launching it onto the rails of intensification, it is simply impossible to tackle at the same time the tasks of steadily raising the Soviet people's well-being, strengthening the economic potential, and maintaining the country's defense capacity at the required level.

Our party has at its disposal a precise plan on how to achieve changes in the economy for which there is a pressing need. Its basis is a vigorous, scientific, and technical renovation of production, a cardinal raising of labor productivity and of quality of output and of all work. A specific place in realizing this plan is being assigned to the 12th 5-Year Plan period, and a very great deal depends on how we progress.

It is understood that beginning is always difficult. The realization of the tasks put forward by the April Plenum will require great efforts and will require time. But it is important to begin them forthwith on the foundation which has already been created.

The Soviet people ardently support the party's current path. The main thing is that radical and positive changes have started in various spheres of our life, in public awareness, and in people's psychology. Working people are actively joining in fulfilling that which has been set out by the party; they are finding reserves and expanding socialist competition everywhere.

Of course, the results of the work which has started are not yet always visible on the surface, as it is said, and this is explicable, for in the economy there exists a certain time interval between action and the results achieved. But there are positive changes. Thus, industry has started to develop more dynamically than in the first months of the current year, there has been a serious improvement in the work of railway transport, labor productivity is increasing, the cost of and amount of material required for production is decreasing, and profits are increasing.

Moscow makes a sound contribution in the development of the national economy. A large part of the production, scientific-technical, and intellectual potential of the country is concentrated here. More than a few glorious labor initiatives, which received wide-ranging support, started here. Front-ranking collectives of the capital set an example of genuine shock productive labor. On this holiday I wish Muscovites fresh successes and achievements.

As you know, comrades, the pivotal problem in the struggle for the upsurge of the economy is acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and the Central Committee is stepping up its work in this direction.

Specific measures are being implemented to raise the technical standard and accelerate the development of machine-building, to improve capital construction, for the reconstruction of ferrous metallurgy, for the use of chemicals in the national economy, for an upsurge of all industries acting today as catalysts of scientific-technical progress.

Much attention is being given to development of science and to strengthening its links with production. A huge role is to be played by the development and introduction of fundamentally new technologies. The problem of economy of resources has acquired enormous significance. We must satisfy the country's increased requirements for fuel, energy, and raw and manufactured materials, primarily by economizing on them. It is therefore necessary to speedily master ways and means of economical conduct of production and to broadly introduce resource-saving technological processes and equipment.

In solving the problem of developing productive forces, the party is at the same time giving close attention to the perfection of socialist production relations. Their character, in principle, ensures sufficient scope for dynamic development of production forces. But this does not happen automatically, here creative thought, timely elimination of difficulties and discrepancies, and a continual search for new forms and methods of economic construction are necessary.

Now, taking into account this turning point, this task has become especially urgent and topical. The question stands thus: Without overcoming the inertia of outdated methods of work, without radical improvement of the whole system of management, we will not be able to achieve the prime task -- acceleration of the country's social and economic development.

At the center of attention is the problem of reorganizing planning and management. In accordance with the results obtained during the large-scale economic experiment, already one-third of industrial enterprises which produce over half the marketable output will start operating in the new conditions from next year onward. From 1987 onward all enterprises of industrial ministries will be operating in these conditions. We are now at the stage of transition from experimental to the comprehensive refining of the entire system of management and control.

The party and the government will also continue to strengthen the centralized principle of management, especially in key questions. For these purposes the role and responsibility of the USSR Gosplan as the central link in running the economy is being raised. At the same time, life dictates the need to deepen autonomous financial relations and to widen the rights of enterprises and their independence. Collectives which get higher results in their work must be placed in better conditions both regarding payment for work and the development of the social and cultural sphere. This the only way we shall be able to establish real socialist enterprises, and this is as necessary to us now as the air we breathe.

In calling for strenuous and intensive work -- the mobilization of forces -- the party is aiming for the steady improvement of the people's standard of living. In this plane it is fundamentally important not to relax one's attention on the implementation of the Food Program. In order to cope with its tasks, agriculture must be place more quickly on an industrial basis, intensive methods and technologies need to be introduced more vigorously, and the resources available in all sectors of the agro-industrial complex need to be used more effectively.

As far as the production of industrial consumer goods and the sphere of services are concerned, there is still a lot -- let us face it -- of chronic and neglected problems, which cause justified complaints.

It is necessary to overcome the dictate of producers over consumers, to give people what they need, and to better meet their legitimate demands. The comprehensive program for developing the production of consumer goods and services adopted recently should serve this end well. Housing construction is being conducted on a large scale. During this 5-year period alone, housing conditions will be improved for 50 million Soviet people. One can be only happy with that, naturally. At the same time, one hopes that our architects and builders will take into account the principal domestic and international experiences of urban and rural construction more fully and ensure high quality and comforts of both residential houses and cultural and consumer service facilities. Life teaches that economic and social tasks are interwoven in the closest possible way. That is why constant attention should be paid to everything connected with one's conditions at work and home and with one's personal development. It is necessary to double or triple the efforts directed at reducing the amount of manual and hard labor, improving people's health, raising their cultural level, and improving the ecological situation. Today, enterprises and organizations where the production and social issues are being tackled successfully and on an integrated basis exist almost everywhere. This is exactly the sort of arrangement to be followed. [applause] The complex, multifaceted tasks which have arisen before us now insistently demand the activation of the human factor and the activization of all the internal motive forces of the socialist system. And here the party is counting especially on the working class and kolkhoz peasantry doing everything possible to raise labor productivity, to introduce frontranking experience everywhere, and to become imbued with a feeling of profound responsibility for the final results of their work.

We expect engineering and technical workers, scientists, and the whole of Soviet intelligentsia to make a weighty contribution to speeding up scientific and technical progress and to enriching the spiritual potential of the country.

The party firmly believes that in the large scale innovative affairs the militant energetic character of our glorious young successors will be clearly shown, that Soviet youth will always be worthy of the glory of those who made the revolution and built and defended Soviet power.

The conscientious and purposeful activity of the million-strong masses is in essence the main engine of social progress. The hopes and expectations which are so characteristic of the atmosphere of our time will only become a reality if every member of society always and in every way defends the interests of the state, if everywhere -- in production and in everyday life -- he constantly remembers his civil duty.

In order to create ever greater scoope for the social creativity of the individual, the CPSU is tirelessly concerned with the all-round development and deepening of Soviet democracy and the expansion of socialist self-management of the people. In this connection it is striving primarily for an increase in the effectiveness of the political system of society. It is a question of the widest utilization of the powers of the soviets of peoples' deputies, of more enterprising work by the trade unions, the Komsomol, the creative unions, of all state and public organizations, and of labor collectives. It is also a question of the further extension of the personal rights and freedoms of the citizens and of the creation of conditions and guarantees for their fuller realization.

The dynamic processes taking place in all spheres of social life and the interests of raising the political standards of the people dictate the need for more energetically using such an instrument of socialist democracy as making things public.

Timely, full, and frank information at all levels -- that is proof of trust in people, respect for their intelligence and experience, an important condition for increasing the activity of the working people. The means of mass information and propaganda are called upon to continue to play a great role in this. The party decisively supports and will support everything useful that is done to strengthen publicity.

Now is a time of heightened responsibility for the moral health of our society. Socialist democratism is incompatible with permissiveness, with neglect of civil obligations. It is not admissible that a lenient attitude toward those who inflict economic and moral damage to society and who flout our laws should remain anywhere. We again stress that the party and the state will untiringly wage the most resolute and uncompromising struggle against embezzlement and overreporting, bribery and speculation, stealing and hooliganism, the output of poor quality products, and any actions contravening Soviet laws.

It is quite obvious, comrades, that the struggle against lawbreakers must be waged exclusively within the framework of socialist legality. Neither can there be any place in our society for violations of the important principle which is binding upon everyone: the principle of social justice. It is necessary that state organs, public organizations, and the working people themselves should become more actively involved in securing this in practice.

What an active mass struggle against negative phenomena can achieve is shown by the widespread work to eliminate such dangerous social evils as drunkenness and alcoholism. We are already seeing the first results. Losses from absenteeism are being reduced. The number of cases of lawbreaking on grounds of drunkenness is diminishing. There has been a reduction in the number of injuries and illnesses connected with the use of alcohol. The atmosphere of the social, and, indeed, of the personal, primarily the family, life of people is becoming brighter and purer. Sobriety is a norm of life, and this must become firmly entrenched in us.

Comrades, we clearly recognize that in order to support the upsurge and striving by millions of people to lift the country to new achievements in the perfection of socialism, what is needed is the intense efforts of all Communists and all party organizations. The party Central Committee sets this task. Concern for finding the best ways to fulfill this task permeates the report-back election campaign and the pre-congress discussion of thr programmatic party documents which are now under way within the party. Attention is focused on questions of speeding up social and economic develoomeent, the very rapid introduction of the achievements of science and technology into practice, the improvement of ideological work, and the strengthening of the party's links with the masses.

It is important to stress that Communists are in a principled way raising the question of restructuring the methods of work of the leading cadres and specialists in light of the new demands. And these demands, comrades, are objectively growing larger and more complicated. At the same time -- and this is no secret -- there are still many leading officials to whom I would like to address this wish of Lenin's: "Look at things more soberly, get rid of trivialities and your ceremonial communist vestments, and study simple things in a straightforward way."

Indeed, is it a rare occurrence to meet an official who knows by heart all the correct slogans and theses, who utters them adroitly and thanks to this considers himself invulnerable? However, in reality such an official does not support a single worthwhile idea and does not implement a single innovation.

A solicitious attitude towards cadres has become established among us. But the party does not give what are called safe-conduct passes to any of those who have been left behind by life, and certainly not to those who oppose the new, who are inclined to violate party or state procedures or public morals. All leading posts can be occupied only by people who have a high sense of party spirit and responsibility, people who are competent, who are capable of comprehending the new and putting it into life and, on the personal level, who are modest, honest, and absolutely decent.

that is how the party poses the question and that is the policy which it conducts.

Particular significance is assumed by the question of the vanguard role of the Communist in contemporary conditions. And this is logical: The people must see that the Communists are out in front, fighting against difficulties and stagnation, that they do not spare efforts to achieve the breakthrough for which the party is calling. The Communist's vocation is to inspire people with his own example and with confidence that everything planned will be achieved. It is only on this basis that the indestructible unity of the party and the people -- our priceless property in the struggle for the radiant ideals of communism -- can strengthen. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause)

2. Safeguarding Security and Preserving Peace

Comrades, the new, extremely responsible tasks facing the country have to be carried out in conditions where the international situation remains complex and tense. The mountains of armaments continue to grow. Possible accords are blocked. Crisis and conflict situations in various parts of the world continue to exist and sometimes intensify. Anxiety and concern for the future, caused by the threat of a nuclear castrophe, are poisoning the lives of people on the planet. Why has the situation in the world turned out like this? There are many reasons for this; but the main thing, the fundamental thing, is thatimperialism has not withstood the test of detente. It considered detente dangerous for the fate of capitalism in the historic dispute with the world of socialism. Detente requires a serious restructuring of both political thinking and political behavior and requires responsibility and restraint in international affairs.

It is not compatible with imperial ambitions or with attempts, relying on force and taking no account of the interests of other states, to interfere in their internal affairs.

Unfortunately, the NATO country capitals, and primarily Washington, have been unable to rise to such a level of understanding of relaxation of tension. They did not wish to acknowledge the degree to which the changes which have taken place in the world are objectively conditioned. Having adopted a course of socio-political revenge [revansh], they have managed in a short time to destroy and break up much of the positive that was created with such labor in the 1970's.

The exacerbation of Soviet-American relations called forth by this led to a general deterioration of the political climate in the world and an increase in the military danger.

Our country counterposes to imperialism's course of confrontation and aggression its own peace-loving, honest, and clear position. This has been forged by history itself. Soviet Russia entered the world stage under the Leninist banner of peace. We propose peace, just and democratic peace. War was unleashed against us, attempts were made to grip us by the throat.

We proposed peaceful coexistence. Weapons were fired against us, blockades and sanctions were applied. We proposed, and still do propose, mutually beneficial cooperation. In reply, we receive attempts to undermine our economy, to bring about the erosion and softening of socialism and bring us to our knees.

However, we have survived and withstood everything, and are stronger in the struggle. This year mankind has marked the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. In the Great Patriotic War we did not win just a military victory; this was the victory of our socialist order and of the unprecedented steadfastness and heroism of the Soviet people and its glorious Armed Forces, educated by the Leninist party.

And today also, the memory of the innumerable sacrifices which our country sustained in that mortal combat, demands unshakeable firmness in the defense of peace. We must fight against war before it begins. And this is how we are acting.

In the nuclear age there is not, and there cannot be, any political aim which it would be possible to attain by embarking upon a nuclear missile collision. In such a collision there would be no victors; moreover, there would be no vanquished. For this reason, defending peace and preventing a third world war is, in our time, a question of life and death for mankind, a question of whether the history of civilization will continue or whether a thermonuclear stop will be put to it. The situation which has come about renders the arms race absurd. Why accumulate weapons whose use would mean committing suicide? Mankind is tired of living under the Damoclean sword of nuclear megatons. Only a halt to the arms race and a transition to disarmament can make our world more stable and provide a real possibility for the resolution of the global problems which are becoming increasingly acute. There is no reasonable alternative to this, and the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government are consistently being guided by such considerations in their foreign policy.

Without stopping its attempts to present the intentions of our country in a false light, imperialist propaganda is again and again setting in motion the myth -- hackneyed since as far back as the times of the October Revolution -- of the Soviet military threat. It is appropriate to recall what Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote on this question: "There are stupid people who shout about Red militarism. They are political swindlers who pretend that they believe this stupidity, and who cast to the right and the left such accusations, using for this purpose their advocate's skill to create false arguments and kick sand in the eyes of the masses."

All of us Soviet people love our system engendered by October. We are convinced of its historic advantages, but we do not intend to impose it upon anyone. We favor competing in peaceful labor and favor peoples making their own choice, not obliged by force of arms, but attracted by the force of example. We function in accordance with this and will continue to function in this way in the future.

Our Leninist foreign policy is typified by the absence of sudden jolts and adventures, strict observance of treaty obligations, and a high degree of predictability. The Soviet land is a reliable partner in the world community. At the same time, and I would like to lay special emphasis upon this: Immobility and routine are alien to the CPSU foreign policy course. Rather, it is distinguished by flexibility and boldness of initiatives, firmness in defending our people's interests, and parallel to that with a deep understanding of the security requirements of the other peoples, of the whole world. There is a natural link, in that the growing dynamism of domestic life is accompanied by a stepping up of the Soviet state's foreign policy activity and its efforts directed at improving the international atmosphere. The steps recently taken by the Soviet Union are an entire complex of large-scale and constructive measures aimed at arranging normal relations between states.

Our peace initiatives and proposals have received a big reception in the world, especially following Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's official visit to France. They are imbued with a feeling of responsibility and show an understanding of the reality of the contemporary situation. They observe the fundamental principles of equality and identical security of the parties. A balance of reasonable compromises is maintained. Such is the Soviet power's entire approach to international questions, an approach that is broad, unprejudiced, and that takes account of the variety in the world and the legitimate interests of the states that comprise it.

It is not without irritation that they in imperialist circles refer to all this as the Soviet Union's peace offensive. It should be said openly that we would be happy if peace initiatives became the only form of offensive action in the international arena.

In putting forward new ideas and new proposals aimed at reviving detente in Europe and throughout the world, the Soviet leadership considers them a means of creating a political atmosphere that may promote an increase in trust and mutual understanding. And how does the other side answer? With new nuclear explosions, the comprehensive testing of an antimissile system, and a lack of desire to conduct talks on averting the militarization of space. Toughness, lack of compromise, and military force are being demonstrated intentionally. The Pentagon is openly banking on using the latest scientific-technical achievements to achieve military and strategic superiority over our country. This is the sense of the "star wars" program, of taking the arms race into space. There has never been such a dangerous undertaking over the entire history of armaments which takes the world right up to a limit which simply must not be crossed.

Naturally, the Soviet Union cannot fail to take the U.S. militaristic actions into account; and as long as the war danger endures, we are obliged to maintain the Soviet state's defense capability at the required level. The Soviet Union will never permit the military and strategic equilibrium to be destroyed or the achievement of superiority over itself. Let no one doubt that our homeland's security and that of its allies will be properly safeguarded.

As is known, the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva is due to be held very soon. The CPSU Central Committee and the Government of the USSR attach great importance to it and are doing everything to ensure that it yields tangible results.

We believe that if political courage is shown and if we meet each other halfway, it will still be possible to put a lot of things right. In any event, in Geneva the Soviet side will seek to achieve a just and constructive solution of the most vital problems of the present day.

But, however the situation unfolds, we shall continue persistently to steer towards the expansion of mutual understanding and cooperation in all fields with the states of Western Europe, Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean, and Pacific basins, with friendly India, Japan, and other neighbors of ours. One should also not leave out a particular mention of countries and regions where imperialism is conducting secret and overt, albeit undeclared, wars. I have in mind Nicaragua and Afghanistan, the peoples of which are compelled to carry out the armed defense of their revolution against imperialist mercenaries. I have in mind the Near East, which the United States and Israel strive to keep in an explosive state and where they provoke fratricidal conflicts. I have in mind southern Africa, where the already unsteady apartheid regime is attempting to prolong its days by carrying out bloody repressions on its own population and piratical aggressive forays against neighboring states.

The freedom-loving peoples of these and other countries which are struggling for independence and progress and for the right to choose their destiny can be certain of our unwavering and effective solidarity.

The Soviet Union intends consistently to try to achieve the establishment of a different and more secure situation in the world. We have made the necessary steps. Now it is up to the West to take steps in reply. The stance of the United States and the NATO countries will show whether they have matured sufficiently for this. The responsibility is everyone's no one can remain a detached observe. As was said by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, "we are all the keepers of the fire of life passed on to us by preceding generations."

Celebrating the glorious anniversary of Great October, it is with satisfaction that we note that the country of the soviets is conducting its peaceloving foreign policy course in close unity with the fraternal countries of the socialist community. This community is an example of relations between states of a new type, based on unity of ideology, fundamental interests, and aims, and on mutual aid and comradely solidarity. Our party has attached and attaches prime importance to the perfection of these relations. The Soviet Union strives to develop varied cooperation with all other socialist states as well. We are not relaxing our efforts aimed at improving relations with the PRC. The recently held regular conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states demonstrated once again the states' responsible approach to the issues which are most important for mankind, the issues of war and peace. The leaders of the allied states reaffirmed their resolve to continue to act jointly, sparing no energies, to strive for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, for a reduction in the level of military confrontation, and for ensuring the reliable security of all peoples.

Summing up what has been said about international affairs, it should be stressed that time is working against those who are trying to block detente and the transition to disarmament and peaceful cooperation. In fact, the forces of peace are growing and multiplying; and the world of socialism, the mightiest among them, is becoming stronger. The communists of all continents are in the forefront of the struggle to preserve peace in the world. The contribution of the countries which are part of the Nonaligned Movement to this struggle is increasing. The antiwar movement, unprecedented in its scope and mass character, is closing its ranks. The socialist and social-democratic parties, trade unions, other public organizations, and realistically minded politicians in the West are coming out more and more energetically against a policy fraught with the danger of war. An understanding of the senselessness and danger of the attempts to resolve disputes between peoples by military means, and all the more between differing socioeconomic systems, is becoming predominant in the mood of the international public. People want to live, and live in peace. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, no difficulties, no subversive maneuvers undertaken by the most aggressive, militaristic circles of imperialism, will force us to turn from our chosen path. We are convinced that the international situation can be changed for the better, and we call upon all peaceloving forces and all states to act in this direction. Peace, the planet, and civilization can be preserved. And our party, our state, and our people have sufficient endurance, strength, and will for this.

Comrades, 68 years of struggle and victories are behind us. We can be justly proud of the outstanding achievements of the Soviet people. Before us lie fresh horizons of social progress. Relying on everything that was brought by the revolution, that was created and defended in the post-October period, a steep ascent must be made in the social and economic development of Soviet society; we must go forward faster.

The party is certain that any heights of social creativity are within the power of the heirs of October. Glory to the great Soviet people! Long live the CPSU, the party of innovators and creators! Under the red banner of October, forward to fresh victories!

SERGEYEV DISCUSSES DRAFT CPSU PROGRAM

PM061230 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 85 First Edition pp 2, 3

[Sergeyev article under the rubric "Toward the 27th CPSU Congress": "A Program of Communist Creation and Peace" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] One of the fundamental tenets of the teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, confirmed by the course of world history, is that the working class can accomplish its great mission only by creating its own party guided by advanced theory. The party of communists elaborates and enshrines in its program the strategy and tactics of the revolutionary science of achieving victory. In the figurative expression used by the founders of scientific communism, the program is the "publicly unfurled banner" by which the whole world judges the party.

Founded by V.I. Lenin, the party of the Russian proletariat entered the political arena as a worthy heir to the ideas of fundamental social transformation proclaimed by K. Marx and F. Engels in "The Communist Party Manifesto." It was in this document that the rising class -- the proletariat -- proclaimed for the first time its noble goals.

V. I. Lenin creatively developed the manifesto's fundamental principles. The program adopted by the second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress in 1903 became the banner of the struggle for the overthrow of czarist autocracy and the victory of the socialist revolution. Great October swept away the rule of capital, and the creation of a new world began. The eighth bolshevik party congress adopted the second program in 1919. Socialism became a reality in our country in the process of its implementation. The third party program was adopted by the 22nd congress in 1961. The CPSU launched vast work in all areas of communist building. Our people scored great successes in all spheres of public life. The Soviet Union entered the stage of developed socialism.

The tasks of further progress toward communism demanded profound analysis, a more precise definition of current and long-term goals and the ways to achieve them, and new methods in the party's organizational, socioeconomic, and ideological activity. It was also necessary to interpret scientifically the changes that have occurred in the disposition of class forces in the international arena. In other words, it was necessary, as M. S. Gorbachev noted at the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum, "not only to sum up the results of what has been done and achieved, but also to elaborate a clear and substantiated program of actions for the sake of man and peace on earth."

And the party did elaborate it. The draft program is based primarily on continuity in the CPSU's principled directives. The time elapsed since the adoption of the third program has confirmed the correctness of its fundamental provisions. The Central Committee October plenum noted in particular that the question of continuity in the party's theory and program directives is a question of its principledness and consistency, its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, and its responsibility as regards its own conclusions and evaluations.

At the same time the CPSU proceeds from the Leninist conception of continuity, which means creatively developing and enriching theory and policy in the light of accumulated experience, constantly moving forward, uncovering and solving urgent problems, and eliminating everything that hinders communist creation.

ne draft program critically reinterprets the formulations which have failed the test of ime. It is free both of excessive details and groundless fantasies and also of bookish edantry and the tendency to play with definitions.

HE THIRD CPSU PROGRAM IN ITS PRESENT EDITION IS A PROGRAM FOR THE SYSTEMATIC AND OMPREHENSIVE IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIALISM, FOR SOVIET SOCIETY'S FURTHER PROGRESS TOWARD OMMUNISM ON THE BASIS OF THE ACCELERATION OF THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. T IS A PROGRAM OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.

ccording to Lenin's definition, the party program must "explain to the masses how the ommunist revolution emerged, why it is inevitable, where its significance, essence, and trength lie, and what it has to resolve" (Complete Collected Works, vol 38, pp 178-179).

ne draft program provides a profound analysis of the nature and fundamental content of ne modern era. THIS IS THE ERA OF THE TRANSITION FROM CAPITALISM TO SOCIALISM AND OMMUNISM AND OF HISTORICAL COMPETTION BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD SOCIOPOLITICAL SYSTEMS, HE ERA OF SOCIALIST AND NATIONAL LIBERATION REVOLUTIONS AND OF THE COLLAPSE OF OLONIALISM, THE ERA OF STRUGGLE OF THE MAIN DRIVING FORCES OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT -- ORLD SOCIALISM, THE WORKERS AND COMMUNIST MOVEMENT, THE PEOPLES OF THE LIBERATED TATES, AND THE MASS DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS -- AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND ITS POLICY OF GGRESSION AND OPPRESSION AND FOR DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.

ne new document enriches the characterization of socialist society in our country and eveals its historical achievements and its indisputable socioeconomic, political, deological, and moral advantages as a stage of human progress which is superior to apitalism. Socialism is a society where everything is done for the sake of man, for an's benefit. It is a society which offers broad vistas for the dynamic and systematic evelopment of productive forces and ensures the equal right to work and fair emuneration of labor. It is a socially cohesive society which has established de facto nd de jure equality, friendship, and fraternity of nations and ethnic groups. It is society of true democracy and of real human liberties and rights. It is a society humanist Marxist-Leninist ideology and advanced culture and science, a society which as established the socialist way of life based on social justice, collectivism, and omradely mutual assistance. It is a society all of whose intentions and actions in ne international arena are aimed at supporting the peoples' aspirations for peace, ndependence, and social progress.

put it briefly, lofty heights have been scaled in all spheres of our life. The task comprehensively improving socialism in every way and making fuller use of its otential and advantages in now on the agenda. In this our party proceeds from the remise that there is not nor can there be any sharp dividing line between the two ases of the single communist formation. The path to communism lies through the improve- nt of built socialism. On the basis of the predictions of the classics of Marxism- ninism and the generalization of historical experience the draft defines the outlines the highest phase of the communist formation. Of course, the party's goal now is t to work out in detail and anticipate the society of the future in all its details. e scientific conceptions of the highest phase of the communist formation are enriched d become more specific as we advace toward it. It is, however, clear that our eat ideals must not become "earthbound," progress toward them must not be unjusti- ably slowed down, and the communist future must not be lost from sight.

This is why the draft's thesis on the need to consolidate the general communist principles inherent in socialism in theoretically and politically important.

The achievement of a qualitatively new state of Soviet society demands the acceleration of its socioeconomic development. This is the essence of the CPSU's present-day policy.

The concept of acceleration with which communists are approaching the 27th congress is the core of the new edition of the program and the other precongress documents. This concept includes: Fundamental renewal of the material and technical base on the basis of the latest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution; improvement of social relations, and primarily of economic relations; profound changes in the content and nature of labor and of the material and spiritual conditions of people's life; and galvanization of the entire system of political, social, and ideological institutions.

The draft program proceeds from the decisive role of the economy in society's development. Scientific and technical progress is the main lever for the acceleration of its development and for its intensification. Modernization of the national economy on the basis of utilization of the latest achievements of science and technology will make it possible to radically enhance labor productivity and the level and quality of production and to improve the utilization of resources.

The party deems it a fundamental task to improve production relations and to keep them in stable conformity with dynamically developing productive forces. It is envisaged that the level of the socialization of production will rise, and ways are being mapped out to narrow the gap between, and ultimately to merge, kolkhoz-cooperative ownership and nationwide ownership.

The draft clearly defines the concept of restructuring the economic machinery. Its essence consists in making extensive and comprehensive use of the advantages of socialist economic management and consistently implementing the Leninist principles of planning and management. "The entire management system," the draft says, "must be aimed at boosting the contribution made by each component of the national economy to the achievement of the ultimate goal -- the fullest possible satisfaction of society's needs for the lowest possible expenditure of all types of resources. This is an immutable law of socialist economic management and a fundamental criterion for the activity of sectors, associations, enterprises, and all production cells."

In its work to improve the leadership of the economy the CPSU consistently pursues a line of developing the working people's creative initiative, involving them more fully in the management of production, enhancing the role of labor collectives, developing, socialist competition, and strengthening discipline and order everywhere.

Everything in our society is subordinated to the interest of man. This is why the party perceives social policy as a powerful means of accelerating the country's progress. The task that is being set is to raise Soviet people's prosperity to a qualitatively new level. Thus, it is planned to double the volume of resources channeled into satisfying the people's needs over the next 15 years. By the year 2000 practically every family will have its own apartment or separate home.

The CPSU attaches particular significance to the intensification of the creative content and collectivist nature of labor, the improvement of its standards, and the encouragement of highly skilled and productive work for the benefit of society.

ll this will help the gradual transformation of labor into the prime need of ~~each~~ erson.

emuneration according to labor will remain the basic source of working people's in- ome throughout the first phase of communism. The consolidation of social justice in he distribution of material and spiritual wealth demands an improvement of the ages system. It is necessary to resolutely eliminate unearned income and put an end o all deviations from socialist principles of distribution.

he rapprochement of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia and the stablishment of a classless structure of society is an important natural law govern- ng the development of social relations. The decisive role here is that of the orking class. The CPSU will promote by all possible means the overcoming of class nd social differences. But for as long as they exist it is important to have a olicitous attitude toward the specific interests of various classes and social roups, nations, and ethnic groups.

he draft formulates the fundamental tasks of nationalities policy. They are the onsolidation of the Soviet multinational state; the augmenting of each republic's aterial and spiritual potential and the utmost utilization of this potential within he framework of the unified national economic complex; and the development of a nified culture of the Soviet people which is socialist in content, diverse in national orm, and internationalist in spirit.

enin perceived the initiative, energy, and living creativity of the masses as the ost important source of socialism's strength and vitality. The most complex tasks n the spheres of production, culture, and management can be resolved only by making he utmost use of the new system's democratic nature. It is a question of improving oviet democracy and implementing the people's socialist self-management more fully.

he CPSU is the leading force of this process. All components of the political system -- he state, the trade unions, the Komsomol, and cooperative and other public organi- ations reflecting the unity and uniqueness of the interests of all strata of the opulation, of all nations and ethnic groups -- operate under this leadership.

he Soviet state constitutes the main instrument for the improvement of socialism. Its evelopment and the revelation of its inherent democratic and nationwide nature con- titute a key issue of party policy.

he draft contains a principled theoretical conclusion: As Lenin predicted, the ocialist state will increasingly become "a transitional form between state and non- tate" and acquire a nonpolitical character only to the extent that all the necessary ocioeconomic and ideological prerequisites ripen and all citizens become involved in anagement, given appropriate international conditions. Communist social self- anagement -- the supreme form of the organization of socieу -- will take shape in he long term [PRAVDA Second Edition has "under communism" instead of "in the long erm"]

he party directives in the sphere of ideological education work, education, science, nd culture are inseparably linked with the acceleration of socioeconomic progress. ur goal is to shape an harmoniously developed and socially active personality com- ining spiritual richness, moral purity, and physical prefection.

The draft formulates specific tasks concerning the shaping of scientific world outlook, labor education, affirmation of communist morality, patriotic and internationalist education, atheist education, and struggle against bourgeois ideology.

Each line of the draft program is aimed at galvanizing the human factor, the decisive factor for all changes. The party poses the question as follows: The human factor, without which it is impossible to resolve a single one of the set tasks, can be galvanized only through well-considered economic strategy, strong social policy, and purposeful ideological education work taken as a single whole.

V.I. Lenin noted in the first post-October days: "It is in our interests to appeal to the international proletariat not with ardent slogans, rabble-rousing speeches, or stridency but with our party's precise and specific program" (vol 36, p 60). The draft program is precisely such a program of actions in the international arena and in struggle for peace and social progress.

The goals and directions of the CPSU's international policy are inseparable from its domestic strategic tasks and express the Soviet people's desire to engage in creative labor and live in peace with all peoples. At the present dangerous stage of world history it is vitally necessary to curb the forces of militarism and war and ensure lasting peace and reliable security.

The CPSU, the draft says, proceeds from the premise that no matter how great may be the threat to peace created by the policy of imperialism's aggressive circles, THERE IS NO FATAL INEVITABILITY OF A WORLD WAR. IT IS POSSIBLE TO PREVENT WAR AND SAVE MANKIND FROM CATASTROPHE. THIS IS THE HISTORIC CALLING OF SOCIALISM AND OF ALL PROGRESSIVE AND PEACE-LOVING FORCES ON OUR PLANET.

The principles of the CPSU's international policy outlined in the draft program are an expression of its concept of the establishment of peace on earth, social progress, and peoples' national liberation.

The draft demonstrates the breadth of our party's approach to external affairs and its ability to take any changes in the situation promptly into account, to face reality without prejudice, to evaluate events objectively, and to react flexibily to the demands of the moment.

The CPSU attaches paramount significance to the development of the Soviet Union's friendly ties with other socialist states and primarily with the socialist community countries. The CPSU deems it its international duty, jointly with the fraternal parties, to strengthen the unity and enhance the might and influence of the community of fraternal countries.

The draft draws attention to the fact that each major stage of the socialist atates' social development and of their mutual relations poses new and complex tasks whose solution involves struggle and quests and the overcoming of contradictions and difficulties. But no matter what each country's specific features may be, they all share the very same class interests. The CPSU in convinced that the socialist states, with total observance of equality and mutual respect for national interests, will march along the path of increasingly greater mutual understanding and rapproachement.

It is a distinguishing feature of the present time that formerly enslaved peoples are taking the path of independence. It is an immutable fact for our party and state that the determination of their fate and the choice of their social system is these peoples' sacred right.

Our policy toward the capitalist states is a Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence. The draft contains specific proposals for the establishment of normal and stable relations between the USSR and the United States and of peaceful good neighborliness and cooperation between European countries and also constructive measures aimed at the termination of the arms race, at disarmament, and at ensuring peace and security for the peoples.

The draft confirms Lenin's thought that socialism exerts its basic influence on the world revolutionary process primarily through its economic policy. The CPSU, being an organic part of the international communist movement, deems its activity to improve socialist society and advance toward communism to be a most important international task.

Soviet communists are always on the side of their class comrades in the capitalist world. In its relations with fraternal parties, the CPSU adheres firmly to the principle of proletarian internationalism, which includes both revolutionary solidarity and recog- recognition of each party's total independence and equality. Consistently implementing a course of unity of action in the struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism, our party upholds the revolutionary ideals and Marxist-Leninist foundations of the inter- national communist movement and resolutely opposes any influence by bourgeois ideology on the working class and any manifestations of dogmatism and revisionism.

Lenin's party has traveled an unequaled and heroic path of struggle and victories. As Soviet society's social homogeneity has grown, the CPSU -- while remaining a working class party by its class nature and ideology -- has become the party of the whole people.

Its leading role is growing in a law-governed process under the new historical condi- tions. This is determined by the growth of the scale and the complexity of the tasks of improving socialism and accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. It is also determined by the development of the political system, the deepening of democracy and the people's socialist self-management, the need for the creative development of Marxism-Leninism, and the interests of strengthening the socialist countries' cohesion, expanding their cooperation, and consolidating the unity of the international communist, workers, and national liberation movement. The growth of the party's role is also dictated by the growing complexity of external conditions and the need for new and persistent efforts to curb the forces of aggression and to deliver mankind from the nuclear threat.

In implementing political leadership of society the CPSU builds its work on tested organizational foundations, which primarily include: Democratic centralism, Leninist principles of membership and work with cadres, collectiveness of leadership, strengthening of party discipline, and proletarian socialist internationalism.

The party attaches principled significance to the unity of ideological-theoretical, political-educational, organizational, and economic activity, and demands from each communist an uncompromising struggle against any stagnation and conservatism and creative quest for solutions to problems which arise.

The party exists for the people and perceives serving the people as the point of its activity.

It deems it its paramount duty to consult with working people on the most important questions of domestic and foreign policy. The partywide and nationwide discussion of the draft program is a most vivid demonstration of the immutability of this rule. "Each paragraph in your program," V.I. Lenin noted, "is something that each working person must know, master, and understand" (Vol 38 p 179). In the course of the pre-congress discussion the ideas contained in the draft of this most important CPSU document must become the property of the masses and therefore turn into a mighty driving force for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT LENIN MONUMENT UNVEILING

PM061652 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 85 First Edition pp 1-2

[TASS Report: "Immortal Ilich' Unveiling of V.I. Lenin Monument in Moscow"]

[Excerpts] The USSR's capital is greeting Great October with scarlet banners and flame-red placards bearing extracts from the CPSU Central Committee slogans. A mass rally devoted to the ceremonial unveiling of a monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin was held on the eve of the holiday, 5 November.

At 1400, Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, N.V. Talyzin, B.N. Yeltsin, L.N. Zaykov, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, V.P. Nikonov, and K.V. Rusakov mounted the rostrum.

Deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the Council of Ministers, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of the public also attended.

A speech was delivered by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. He said:

Today, here on Oktyabrskaya Square where the capital's Leninskiy Prospekt starts, a monument erected by resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to Vladimir Ilich Lenin -- brilliant thinker, revolutionary, founder of the CPSU, creator of the world's first socialist state, and leader and teacher of the international proletariat and all working people -- is being unveiled.

The rally devoted to the unveiling of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin monument was declared open.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, cut the red ribbon around the base. Warm applause rang out over the square. The Soviet national anthem was played.

The Valdimir Ilich Lenin monument stands in a square bearing the name of October, V.V. Grishin went on. It has been unveiled on the eve of the 68th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution. And that is noteworthy. Lenin's name, Lenin's genius, and his entire life and activity are indissolubly linked with the greatest event in the history of our country and of all mankind -- the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Embodying all the richness of the immense revolutionary discoveries made by Marx and Engels, Lenin developed their ideas, made his own unrepeatable contribution to them, and armed the workers movement with a scientifically sustantiated theory of socialist revolution and socialist building. Combining in himself the genius of a thinker and the unbending steadfastness of a practical revolutionary, Lenin directly headed the workers' and peasants' struggle to overthrow centuries-old oppression, confidently directed them through the crucible of three revolutions, and led them to victory.

Lenin's greatest service was to create a revolutionary Marxist party of the Russian proletariat. It is rightly called the "mind, honor, and conscience of our time." The CPSU has grown into a mighty political force of the day. Lenin and the party, Lenin and the working class, Lenin and the Soviet people -- these concepts are indivisible.

Lenin created the world's first worker and peasant state. He led it in the most difficult years, confidently leading the young Soviet Republic down the road of socialism. On the day of the Great October Victory Vladimir Ilich Lenin said: "Henceforth a new era has dawned in Russia's history, and this third Russian revolution must ultimately lead to the victory of socialism." Lenin's brilliant prediction has come to pass. Socialism in our country has become a reality. In a historically short period of time the peoples of the Soviet Union under the leadership of the Communist Party have turned a once backward country into a mighty and invincible socialist power.

Now everyone can see that Marxist-Leninist ideas and the ideas of October have won a victory of world historic importance. These ideas are embodied in the deeds of the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, in the gains of the international communist and workers movement, and in the national liberation movement. They are lighting up the way to the future for the working people of the entire world.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin was an infinitely charming person. Contemporaries who had the good fortune to know Ilich closely rightly point out that the traits of his character are a prototype of the man of the future and communist society. He combined the greatest sagacity and wisdom with winning modesty and simplicity. "As straightforward as the truth," workers used to say about him. He was typified by severity and intolerance of class enemies, touching attentiveness to comrades, love of people, constant concern for the people's welfare, passionate devotion to the cause of the party and the working class, and conviction of the justice and rightness of that cause. Lenin's image will always remain in the memory of a grateful mankind.

There are many Lenin memorial sites in Moscow. Henceforth Oktyabrskaya Square -- where this monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, created to a design by the sculptors L. Ye. Kerbel and V. A. Fedorov and the architects G. V. Makarevich and A.B. Samsonov, has been erected -- will be another such site.

The unveiling of this Lenin monument is a vivid reflection of the profound love and gratitude of Muscovites and all Soviet people to the leader and teacher of the working people. For his entire life Vladimir Ilich was closely linked with the working class, Moscow's working people, and the Moscow party organization. As the leader of the Soviet Government, a member of the Moscow party committee, and a deputy to the Moscow Soviet, Vladimir Ilich Lenin constantly met with workers and delivered speeches to them at plants and factories. He called on communists and all working people to set an example in organizing work in a new and communist way. Muscovites cherish those behests of Lenin's.

Moscow's working people are constantly augmenting their contribution to the struggle to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. They are the party's firm support and strive to consistently implement its policy. Currently the capital's communists and working people are devoting every effort to fulfilling the plan for this year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole and their socialist pledges in honor of the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

The Moscow City party organization proceeds on the basis of party directives founded on Lenin's teaching about the need to resolutely accelerate the country's economic and social development, to intensify the economy, to improve all qualitative work indicators, to step up savings and thrift in everything, to improve all aspects of Soviet society's life, and to make fuller use of socialism's immense potential.

High organization and professionalism, principledness and innovation combined with the struggle every day to strengthen discipline and order are needed to successfully fulfill the great tasks facing us. Moscow's communists and working people are oriented toward this by the resolutions of the April and October plenums and other party Central Committee resolutions.

Checking itself against Lenin, our party collectively develops a true political course according with the interests of all classes, social groups, and all the country's nations and ethnic groups and with the cause of peace and social progress. In a Leninist way it organizes and rallies the people to consistently and steadily implement its policy.

Leninist faith in the Soviet people's power, sense, talent, and industriousness and its cohesion [slitnost] with them is the basis of the CPSU's activity.

Lenin's behests and his great ideas are alive and triumphant. They are embodied in our people's successes in the 68 years of Soviet power, in the growth of the Soviet state's economic and defense might, in the flourishing of science and culture, and in the boosting of working people's prosperity.

They are triumphant in the draft CPSU program and in other party documents for the 27th Congress. They were vividly embodied in the results of the Warsaw Pact States' Political Consultative Committee Conference in Sofia (1985).

Communists and all working people infinitely value the name and work of the great Lenin.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin's bright image and all-conquering spiritual legacy are timeless. The monument to Lenin that is being unveiled today is evidence of the triumph of his ideas and the triumph of the cause of communism, to which he devoted his entire life.

More and more new generations will come to replace the present one, but they too will seek answers to the most acute questions posed by life in the inexhaustible source of Leninist wisdom, V.V. Grishin said in conclusion. Inspired by Leninist ideas and under the tested leadership of the Leninist Communist Party, the Soviet people will advance unswervingly along the Leninist road -- toward communism!

The rally was declared closed. Its participants sang "The Internationale" -- the party anthem.

M.S. Gorbachev and the other leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin momument. They then viewed the sculptural work.

There was a ceremonial march-past through the square by representatives of the three branches of the Soviet Armed Forces -- Infantry, Airmen, and Sailors.

YELTSIN ASTRAKHAN OBLAST VISIT REPORTED

PM061223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Toward High Targets"]

[Text] Ways of resolving the problems of accelerating the development of Astrakhan Oblasts and City and assimilating the oil and gas resources of the Caspian zone on the basis of the further industrialization of capital construction were examined 1-2 November during the visit to Astrakhan Oblast by B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

He viewed a unique gas complex which is under construction near Astrakhan. A conference of the construction site aktiv outlined specific measures aimed at overcoming the backlog as quickly as possible and completing projects due for commissioning. It was noted that there is a need to accelerate the development of the complex' industrial base, strengthen labor and technological discipline, and pay more attention to social questions. It was stressed that the unconditional commissioning of the complex' first stage in 1986 -- the year of the 27th CPSU Congress and the beginning of the new 5-Year Plan -- can only be ensured by directing the efforts of all those taking part in construction toward the end result.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary visited a fiber glass plant and power industry, construction industry, and other enterprises in Astrakhan Oblast. Note was made of the inadequate preparation of a number of facilities for work in winter conditions. Questions of strengthening the construction organizations' base, intensifying the thrift system, and putting secondary resources and local materials into economic circulation on a wide scale were examined.

At enterprises and construction sites in Astrakhan Oblast B.N. Yeltsin talked with workers, team leaders, and engineering and technical staff and asked about their conditions of work, everyday life, leisure, and the organization of medical services, trade, and public catering.

A meeting with the oblast's party economic aktiv at the party obkom focused attention on the problem of Astrakhan City's further development, accelerating the pace of housing construction, and tasks involved in successfully completing the targets for the year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Note was made of the great significance of Communists' active involvement in discussing the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the draft CPSU Statutes with proposed changes and of expanding socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the approaching 27th CPSU Congress.

B.N. Yeltsin was accompanied on his trip by L.A. Borodin, first secretary of Astrakhan party obkom, A.N. Shchepetilnikov, USSR minister of industrial construction, B.V. Gakin, USSR minister of installation and special construction work, V.S. Chernomyrdin, minister of the gas industry, S.F. Voyenushkin, USSR minister of the construction materials industry, and S.N. Sabaneyev, chairman of the RSFSR Gosstroy.